

DECEMBER, 1966  
50c Per Copy

# *The* DEAF *American*

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF



USA Ski Entry In Winter Games

# The Editor's Page

## Repertory Theatre for the Deaf

This issue contains two articles having to do with theatricals for the deaf. One tells how the 1966 NAD convention "show" was put together. The other tells about the playwriting contest which is one facet of the National Repertory Theatre for the Deaf.

The NAD has a Cultural Committee whose efforts are being directed toward the establishment of a Repertory Theatre, among other projects. At this stage the organization is somewhat fluid as working relationships are being established with other groups. As yet, the Gallaudet College Centennial Fund's program has not been announced, but it is hoped that some financial backing will be forthcoming for a permanent Repertory Theatre.

At the 1968 NAD convention in Las Vegas, it is hoped that a full-length dramatic presentation will be ready—with perhaps other features to make up a "package" of entertainment that will be the forerunner of "road shows." More power to the Cultural Committee and other groups with which it is working. Readers are urged to enter the playwriting contest recently announced. Widespread interest in the form of entries, as well as the talent revealed, will go a long way toward assuring the success of the Repertory Theatre for the Deaf.

## Community Centers for the Deaf

Sentiment is growing for community centers for the deaf in the metropolitan areas. Such centers can provide a variety of services in addition to providing quarters for organizations and assembly rooms. The advantages of having everything under one roof are obvious—and far outweigh the disadvantages.

Financing of community centers is a major stumbling block because most organizations of and for the deaf lack the money. Public or quasi-public agencies are seldom in a position to purchase or erect buildings because of short-range programs and governmental policies against acquisition of real estate and capital improvements. A good location is expensive, and the deaf have nothing to gain by housing their activities in rundown sections.

In several metropolitan areas community services for the deaf have proven feasible. Now two or three community centers are in operation, including the one recently opened in St. Louis.

## Comments from Readers

The Editor gets quite a few letters from readers—some intended for publication and some not. Included among the latter are both criticism and suggestions, some very much to the point and helpful. Now and then come compliments which are greatly appreciated.

Some readers object to the length of "professional" articles which have been appearing in recent issues as being too technical and of narrow interest. Perhaps some of them are, but they help to give our magazine balance. It often happens that THE DEAF AMERICAN is the only publication willing to give such material the space, and some articles are valuable resource material for individuals and organizations serving the deaf.

No, we haven't lowered the boom on "human interest" and "success" stories. They are always welcome and quite a few are upcoming. We like to have a backlog of features to use as space permits. We want to run more and more pictures—and of a better quality. Glossy prints are best. Snapshots reproduce very poorly as a rule. The more pictures which accompany features, the better.

Again, we are glad to receive letters from readers and to learn their preferences as to features. We are constantly on the lookout for new talent, too.

## Publication Date

Stated publication date of THE DEAF AMERICAN is the 20th of each month. This means we try to get the printing and binding done by this date and have an issue on its way to the mailers. Usually, the mailers get the month's issue to the Indianapolis post office the day after receiving it. From there on, so much depends on the volume of mail—local, state, regional and national. There are many factors involved and THE DEAF AMERICAN isn't the only second class mail item having difficulties.

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DECEMBER, 1966



# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert G. Sanderson, President



N.  
A.  
D.

## President's Message

The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) is the nation's leading non-profit membership organization of older persons, whether retired or still employed. The AARP furnishes a number of excellent services to its members, and as far as I know, deaf people are eligible for membership. Among the services are one of the best hospitalization and surgical insurance plans in the country, designed especially for older persons. Further, the plan is open to all without medical examinations. Pre-existing conditions, however, have a nine-month membership requirement; that is, it is necessary to belong for at least nine months before benefits for a pre-existing illness can be paid for by this plan.

Hospitalization and surgical insurance for older people becomes a really tough problem; many who are living on Social Security incomes, which average about \$82 to \$85 for those who had small incomes during their working lives, find it almost impossible to meet rent, food and medical expenses without help. One day of hospitalization now costs between \$35 to \$45 and a stay of a week, or two weeks, or even more because of a serious illness, can be financially disastrous. **Medicare** does not cover all doctor and hospitalization bills; actually it covers only about half or slightly more. Private insurance plans, especially those promoted by the big insurance companies, can cost so much that they are out of reach of the average retired person.

To those retired deaf people who are facing an uncertain future, I strongly suggest that they investigate the AARP plan and its other services. I wish that the NAD had the very large (half million or more) membership that would enable us to provide such services for our own people, but there are not that many deaf people—older ones—in America. If interested in the AARP, write now to:

The American Association of Retired Persons

711-14th Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20005

Just ask for information about the AARP and what it does for the members, and quite a bit of material will be sent promptly.

\* \* \*

NAD communications with state association officers, and NAD Georges, have

DECEMBER, 1966

## NAD OFFICERS

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\* \* \*

### Executive Secretary

Frederick C. Schreiber  
2025 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 318  
Washington, D. C. 20006

improved. A spritely Newsletter on what the NAD is doing, what the officers are working on and what committees are doing, is designed to fill the gap between the quality and space-conscious DEAF AMERICAN and the need for more informal exchange of information. It has met with instant acceptance. NAD Executive Secretary Frederick C. Schreiber turns out the Newsletter as frequently as he can assemble enough information.

The only way to get it is to become a George. Or run for office, and win, in a state association election.

\* \* \*

Now that the Rochester Institute of Technology has "won" the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, we hope that a new era in education will begin. What Gallaudet College was to 1964, we hope the NTID will be in the future. Gallaudet had very rough going at first; the NTID may not have such difficulties. In fact, I sincerely believe it can avoid a good many of the problems that Gallaudet had by utilizing the tremendous human resources available now: competent, well educated and knowledgeable DEAF people. Let's hope against hope that the responsible persons will work with deaf people and not for them exclusively.

Deaf people of America should be very grateful to the Congress for the NTID; and should be equally as grateful to those

Mervin D. Garretson, Secy.-Treas.

leaders who carried the ball, managed the campaign through the tortuous halls of the legislative body and secured passage of the bill that made it all possible. We had some deep philosophical differences with some of the active workers, particularly on methods and high level policymaking, but no one will be anything but happy with the result.

## Home Office Notes

November was a pretty busy month here in the Home Office. Some of our activities are displayed in this issue in the form of the Christmas subscription envelopes and the articles relating to Las Vegas and the 1968 convention. With the subscription list for THE DEAF AMERICAN just over the 3000 mark, we are now aiming for 10,000 and the Christmas promotion is one step toward that goal.

The past month saw a concentrated effort made on gathering data on driving since this has always been an acute problem for the deaf. The Home Office sent out brief questionnaires to all the residential schools asking for information on their driving programs if any and how the programs were financed as well as for any other data which might be helpful. We have received very good cooperation with better than 75% of the schools returning their questionnaires.

However, a surprising number of schools do not have driver education programs, giving various reasons as to why such a program was not being maintained. The Home Office has contacted the American Automobile Association and the National Safety Council to see what could be done to make driver education available to all deaf children old enough to drive. As President Sanderson indicated last month, one solution to the adult deaf driver's difficulties may be in the driver education program and probably the quickest way to end our problems would be to insure that all new drivers have been trained before they were licensed. To be meaningful, it would be necessary for at least 90% of these new drivers to be trained, hence the effort to secure driver education in all the schools.

We have also received a copy of Gallaudet College's study on the Deaf Community of Metropolitan Washington, D.C., which was conducted by Dr. Jerome D. Schein. This report had a section on deaf drivers and we have reproduced that section to aid others in securing insurance since the study is very favorable to the deaf and should carry considerable weight because it represents the driving records of all known deaf drivers in the Washington area at that time. The entire report on Metropolitan Washington should be of great value to people con-

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**TOUR STEWARDESS VISITS**—A recent visitor to Washington, D. C.—and more particularly at the NAD Home Office and Gallaudet College—was Miss Polly Marcy of Pan American World Airlines. Here she is shown with NAD Executive Secretary Frederick C. Schreiber (left) and Dr. Powrie V. Doctor of Gallaudet College brushing up on her fingerspelling. (The Editor is letting this "commercial" slip by inasmuch Miss Marcy did a fine job on the CAD-NAD Hawaii Tour and is interested in becoming proficient in manual communication.)

cerned with the deaf and it is hoped that it will be widely distributed.

The Preparatory Department at Gallaudet has a Junior NAD chapter and our Junior NADers gathered and stapled the report on drivers so that we have—had—200 copies on hand. Some of these copies have already gone out and more will be mailed as soon as the holidays are over. The Preps, incidentally, have been a tremendous help to the Home Office. In addition to taking care of all the detail work that is so time consuming, they have provided the brains and brawn to get many things done that would otherwise have to wait. They got our Newsletter ready for mailing; are currently engaged in removing addresses from our old Addressograph plates since we hope to dispose of the plates and use the proceeds for additional equipment in the Home Office. We have about 15,000 plates so this is quite an undertaking.

**HOUSE HUNTING:** The Executive Secretary is still looking at potential Home Office structures. A number of buildings have been visited to determine their suitability for our purposes and a few seem to meet our needs. Since the conversion of our invested funds from stock to real estate is a serious step, this is being studied carefully and full information will be made available before any action is taken. The committee that is handling this is composed of Secretary-Treasurer Garretson, the Executive Secretary, Dr. Schein and Dr. David Peikoff with Mr. Garretson as chairman. A top price of \$55,000 has been set for a building. It is expected that this will not only provide enough space for the Home Office but also space that can be rented to other organizations working with the deaf. Some possible tenants will be the Regis-

try of Interpreters, the Conference of Executives and the Council of Organizations.

**JOB CORPS:** Latest development on this project is that we will have deaf boys in camp in January 1967. There have not been as many applications as expected. This may be due to the fact that no firm arrangements have been made as to where the boys would go and also because of the bad press the Job Corps gets from time to time. However, the program seems ideal for young people and we hope that once the boys are actually enrolled things will pick up. Recruiting posters and a copy of the Job Corps newspaper will be sent to all clubs and schools after the first of the year. Age limits are still 16 to 21 and persons in this age bracket should ask either their VRA counselors or write directly to us for applications to enroll.

**COMMEMORATIVE STAMP:** We made a determined effort to enlist support for a stamp honoring Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and the 150th anniversary of the founding of the American School for the Deaf. Letters were sent to members of Congress and to the Postmaster General in support of such a stamp. We do not have as yet any information as to the decision of the Post Office Department on this.

**LAS VEGAS AND THE 1968 CONVENTION:** Work on the convention has been underway for some time. Hotel arrangements have been made. An agenda for the week is under consideration and key people for the committee are in the process of being selected. Current selections include Ned Wheeler and Eugene Petersen of Utah who will be assistant chairman and editor of the program, respectively. Board member George Propp, by

virtue of his duties as chairman of the NAD public relations committee, will handle publicity. Other selections are awaiting acceptance or approval of the NAD Executive Board.

**APPOINTMENTS:** We had Miss Polly Marcy, the Pan American stewardess who went with our members on the Hawaiian tour, in the office near the end of the month. Readers will recall the story of that tour in last month's DA. Miss Marcy flew into Washington on her vacation to visit us because she enjoyed that trip so much. She also visited Gallaudet and we presented her with a copy of David Watson's book, "Talk With Your Hands," as a memento of the visit.

The Executive Secretary went to Annapolis with representatives of the Maryland Association of the Deaf for budget hearings. The MAD was concerned with the budget on special education. We are pleased to be able to report that great progress was made here with most of the recommendations presented by Judge Hugh Moore, chairman of the committee on special education, being approved. Mrs. Claudia Lukes, Judge Moore's assistant, has been very interested in the deaf and is a member of the MAD.

The Executive Secretary also visited Earl Allgaier, manager of the AAA's Safety and Driver Education Department, in connection with the driver education program. At the same time we presented him with a copy of the D.C. driver report and asked for assistance on our insurance problems. Mr. Allgaier provided a quantity of material on driver education materials and aids available through the AAA and this material will be sent with a copy of the NAD report on the results of the questionnaire to all schools after the first of the year. The latest move on the insurance front is that we have gotten an insurance company interested in providing insurance for NAD members. We are not yet all the way through with this and are now working to secure proof that our members in the states would be interested in getting such insurance through the NAD if it is reasonably priced. This will be one condition. Another condition will be that this insurance will only be available to NAD members. A third condition will be, naturally, that this insurance would not be cancelled because the insured is deaf. Of course, this does not mean that poor drivers can expect to keep the insurance if they are involved in a series of accidents but it will help to prevent discrimination. Probably screening committees will be set up in cooperating states to insure that applicants for insurance are worth insuring.

**MEMBERSHIP DRIVE:** In 1962 the NAD opened its ranks to hearing people. This was done in recognition of the fact that not only the deaf have an interest in their own welfare, but many others who



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work in the field plus parents and friends might welcome an opportunity to support the objectives of the NAD. Little has been done about this so far at least in actively seeking to enroll members from this source. The Home Office sent out letters to parents of children in certain schools for the deaf and also to all the participants at the RID workshop in San Francisco inviting them to join us. Additional letters will go out as we gain access to other lists and to the addresses of others working with the deaf since all of these people have a great deal to contribute to the success of our association. An eventual aim is to seek all mailing lists we can get so that we can invite all parents of deaf children and all people working with the deaf to join us in our efforts. This may take some time but sooner or later we will contact most people in this classification.

**SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION:** The California Association of the Deaf is still hard at work on its convention report. While it is obvious that the affair was a financial success, what seems more important is the amount of publicity and goodwill the convention generated. The tour has received wide publicity even to the extent of making the front page of Miss Marcy's hometown paper. Since that was Seattle, the coverage was extensive and will ultimately work for the benefit of us all. It is expected that a complete financial report on both the convention and the tour will be printed in the January issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN.



Alfred Sonnestrahl (right), chairman of the NAD's Civil Service Committee, is shown addressing the national convention of postmasters in Louisville, Ky., in October. On his left is Hollis Maynard of Louisville. Sonnestrahl signed the first part of the speech and Mr. Maynard repeated every sentence orally.

1968 NAD Convention Site . . . .

## Las Vegas, The Hub Of Scenic Attractions

The "Old West" is still alive.

Livelier than ever, in fact. Even though the shootouts, sheriff's posses and stampedes have all but disappeared, there still is lots of activity in "them thar hills."

Sightseers and sportsmen have taken over where once only the stomp of the buffalo broke the stillness.

And, to the surprise of many, Las Vegas, Nevada—already famed for its modern-day gambling halls and dancing girls—is also the jumping off spot for much of the West's natural grandeur.

Like center target, the fabled city sits in the heart of a circle of outdoor wonders that includes Grand Canyon, Hoover Dam, Death Valley, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, Valley of Fire and several lesser known, but equally spectacular, sightseers delights.

And that's not to mention Lake Mead, a man-made sportsmen's paradise where once stood Indian villages and old Mormon houses of worship. Today, the big lake is a remarkable fisherman's lure, with bass, catfish, crappie and bluegill

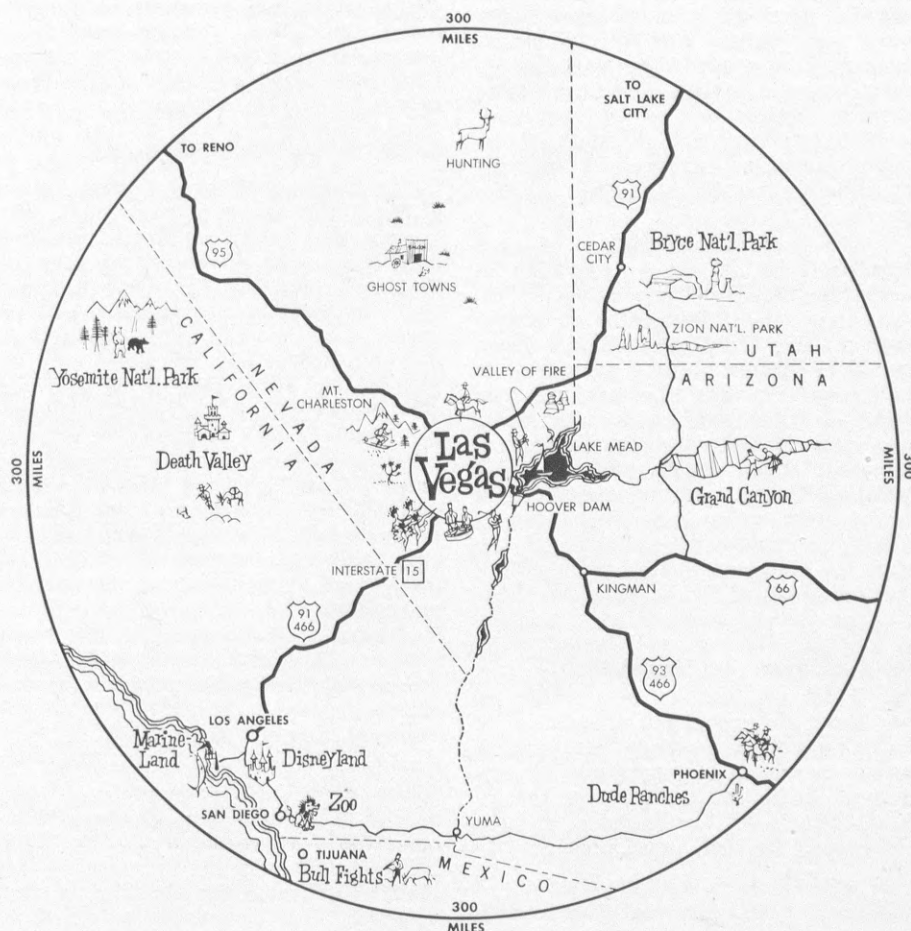
abundant on a no-closed-season basis.

Just a few minutes from Las Vegas, this massive body of water with its ruggedly beautiful 550 miles of shoreline annually attracts close to 3 million bathing, boating and fishing enthusiasts.

A few of these fail to take in famous Hoover Dam, the big plug that holds back the wild Colorado River to form Lake Mead, world's colossus among artificially created bodies of water. The most visited dam on earth, it has had upward to 23 million tourists since completion in 1935, almost half of them having taken the guided tour into the structure itself.

Five or six hours by car from Las Vegas reposes what probably is the most astounding bit of scenery one can ever hope to see—Grand Canyon. If you're more prone to flying, the great attraction can be reached in less than an hour by flights out of Las Vegas that land practically on the south rim of the Canyon.

Death Valley is another geological marvel only a few automotive hours out of Las Vegas, as are Bryce Canyon and the incredibly colored Zion National Park.



**THE MAGIC 300-MILE CIRCLE**—A quick glance at this map reveals the surprising fact that Las Vegas, site of the 1968 convention of the National Association of the Deaf, already famous as a modern playground and vacation center, also serves as the hub of a 300-mile circle containing the most significant tourist attractions of the entire southwestern United States. From Las Vegas, all of these points can be quickly reached by air, or by all forms of surface transportation.

# Bylaws of the National Association of the Deaf

As approved at the Convention of the NAD, St. Louis, Mo., July 21-27, 1957, and as amended at the Conventions of the NAD, Dallas, Texas, July 2-9, 1960, Miami, Florida, July 1-7, 1962, Washington, D.C., July 6-11, 1964, and San Francisco, California, July 11-16, 1966.

## Preamble

a. The National Association of the Deaf shall be the focal point of the activities of all cooperating state associations of the deaf in promoting the welfare of the deaf in educational measures, in employment, and in any other field pertaining to or affecting the deaf of America in their pursuit of economic security, social equality, and all their just rights and privileges as citizens.

b. It shall cooperate with its Cooperating Member Associations of the deaf, through their presidents or their appointed Representatives, and give assistance to the Cooperating Member Associations, when requested, in state or local activities pertaining to the welfare of the deaf. It shall apprise the Cooperating Member Associations as to conditions and trends which may affect the deaf, and the Cooperating Member Associations shall likewise apprise the National Association as to such conditions and trends wherein its assistance may be needed. The National Association will assist the Cooperating Member Associations, when requested, by preparation of publicity material, by giving counsel as to procedure, by writing letters, and by any other helpful means.

c. The National Association of the Deaf shall be in fact a federation of Cooperating Member Associations of the deaf, and it shall also render assistance when possible to individual deaf persons and local groups of deaf persons. It shall cooperate with other organizations of and for the deaf, with educational organizations, and with organizations of parents of deaf children in any measure its officers or its Executive Board or its membership may deem important in promoting the interests of the deaf. Its members shall be the individual members of the Cooperating Member Associations and others who may be eligible although not members of Cooperating Member Associations.

d. While the National Association of the Deaf is controlled essentially by the Cooperating Member Associations through a system of representative government, it has no control over the internal affairs or the finances of the Cooperating Member Associations.

## Article I — Membership

### Section 1. Organizational Membership

a. Cooperating Members Associations. Any association of the deaf in the United States with statewide representation may become a Cooperating Mem-

ber Association of the National Association by officially informing the National Association of its decision to cooperate, of its indication or its intention to carry out the provisions of membership described elsewhere in these Bylaws, and by remitting its membership fee. All members of Cooperating Member Associations automatically become members of the National Association under arrangements described in Article VII.

(Note: The District of Columbia will be treated as having the status of a "state.")

b. Regular Members. Regular resident members of Cooperating Member Associations in good standing shall be Regular Members of the National Association.

c. Honorary Members. By a two-thirds vote of a National Convention, Honorary Membership may be conferred upon any individual in recognition of distinguished service in the interests of the deaf. Such members shall be privileged to participate in conventions, but they shall not vote or hold office.

d. Associate Members. Persons residing outside the United States may be elected Associate Members of the National Association, with the privilege of participating in and voting in conventions. They shall pay dues at the same rate as Advancing Members.

### Section 2. Individual Membership.

a. Advancing Member. Any citizen of the United States of good repute who is interested in the welfare of the deaf may become an Advancing Member by paying the initiation fee of \$10.00, which shall be the first year's dues, and includes a subscription to the official publication. Thereafter, the dues may be paid at the same rate, or at the rate of \$1.00 per month if desired. Advancing Members who maintain their membership for three consecutive years or longer, shall be listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges in recognition of a superior and responsible type of members who are making a special contribution to the strength and stability of the NAD. Combination husband-wife dues shall be \$15.00 per year, or \$1.50 per month, which shall include only one subscription to the official publication.

b. Contributing Member. Anyone contributing a total sum of \$100.00, or \$100.00 in a single cash payment, shall become a Contributing Member. Members who were recorded as Life Members prior to adoption of these Bylaws shall be automatically classified as Contributing Members. Contributing Members may advance to a higher rank by further contributions and they shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication and listing in the Order of the

Georges for as many years as their contribution equals their annual dues.

c. Sustaining Member. An Advancing Member whose payments total \$250.00, or any person making a single cash payment of \$250.00, shall become a Sustaining Member. Members of the Century Club prior to adoption of these Bylaws shall automatically become Sustaining Members and they shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication and listing in the Order of the Georges for as many years as their contribution equals their annual dues.

d. Patron. Any member whose contributions make a total sum of \$500.00, or any person making a cash contribution of \$500.00, shall be a Patron.

e. Benefactor. Any member whose payments total \$1,000.00, or who makes a cash contribution of \$1,000.00, shall be a Benefactor.

f. Sponsor. Individuals or organizations ineligible for membership who make a contribution in any amount shall be known as Sponsors. They have no membership privileges or obligations.

g. Patrons and Benefactors are individuals who shall be entitled to permanent listing in the Order of the Georges and a lifetime subscription to the official publication.

## Article II — Home Office

### Section 1. Authorization.

a. The Association shall maintain an official headquarters, to be known as the Home Office, at such location and in such quarters as shall be designated by the Council of Representatives assembled at a regular convention, and the location thus designated shall remain the headquarters of the Association until changed by vote of the Council of Representatives. In the Home Office shall be conducted all official business of the Association.

### Section 2. Staff and Equipment.

a. The Home Office shall be of sufficient size and sufficiently equipped to accommodate the needs of an adequate staff. It shall be under the direct supervision of the President of the Association, and the staff shall consist of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, and/or Executive Secretary appointed by the President with the consent of the Executive Board. The Executive Secretary shall be subject to the policies of the Executive Board, and shall be personally responsible to the President. Such clerical assistants as may be deemed necessary may be employed by the President.

### Section 3. Function.

a. In the Home Office shall be kept the official records of the Association, official documents, membership records, research material, and supplies of literature for publicity purposes. It shall build up and maintain a library



of information on the deaf, including books, bound volumes of periodicals, pamphlets, and any other informative material it may find available. Facilities of the library shall be made available to research workers, students, writers, and others in search of information on the deaf.

b. The Home Office shall prepare and mail to each duly appointed Representative, at least 90 days before the convention date, a briefing and general instructions for their guidance, and include a copy of the Bylaws.

### **Article III — Officers**

#### **Section 1. Executive Board.**

a. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and six members of the Executive Board.

#### **Section 2. Election of Officers.**

a. The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by ballot on the last day of each alternate biennial convention (every fourth year), beginning with the year 1960, and they shall hold their offices for a term of four years, or until their successors are duly elected. (Note: Board members serve for a term of six years, as provided at the end of this paragraph.) No person shall be eligible to hold office who has not been for two full years immediately preceding the election an Individual or Regular Member in good standing as described in Article I, Section 2 of these Bylaws. In the event of election of a Regular Member such Regular Member must become an Individual Member before assuming office. All officers of the Association must be thoroughly conversant and fluent with the American Language of Signs of the deaf, lack of which shall be a disqualification for holding office. Two members of the Executive Board shall likewise be elected at each biennial convention for a term of six years, so that the membership of the Executive Board following each convention shall comprise four holdover members and two newly elected members.

b. Whenever there is only one candidate for an office, the casting of the ballot of the Council of Representatives may be directed by a two-thirds vote.

#### **Section 3. Assumption of Office.**

a. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately after adjournment of the convention at which they were elected.

#### **Section 4. Nominations.**

a. Nominating speeches shall be made only by the member proposing the nomination, and they shall be limited to five minutes.

#### **Section 5. Home Office Staff.**

a. The President, Secretary-Treasurer, and/or Executive Secretary, shall comprise the full-time official members of the Home Office Staff.

#### **Section 6. Resignations.**

a. Resignations shall be made in writing to the President.

#### **Section 7. Removal from Office.**

a. An officer or a member of the Executive Board may be removed for failure to carry out the duties of his office as expected of him or for other good and sufficient reasons by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

#### **Section 8. Compensation of Officers.**

a. The officers of the Association shall receive such salaries or other compensation as the members of the Council of Representatives may direct.

### **Article IV — Duties of Officers**

#### **Section 1. President.**

a. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at all meetings in National Conventions and at meetings of the Executive Board and at any other official meetings under the jurisdiction of the Association. He shall preside over deliberations of the Executive Board which may be conducted by mail.

b. He shall be chairman ex-officio of the local committee in charge of arrangements for National Conventions.

c. He shall appoint such committees as may be provided for in these Bylaws and other committees he may deem necessary in conducting the work of the Association.

d. He shall be the official in charge of the Home Office, employed there full time at a salary to be determined by the Council of Representatives at a National Convention.

e. He shall be the official directly in charge of all activities and transactions of the Association, subject to the approval of the Council of Representatives at National Conventions and the Executive Board between conventions.

f. He shall report to each National Convention on his activities since the last previous convention, and on the condition of the Association.

g. He shall sign all charters and official documents of the Association.

h. He shall designate the editor of the official publication of the Association subject to approval of the Executive Board.

i. He shall submit, not later than 90 days prior to a convention, a budget covering the next biennial period for the consideration of the entire membership. Such a budget shall be complete in detail showing comparison with the preceding budget.

j. He shall cause this budget to be published in its entirety in the official publication of the National Association of the Deaf. In addition to this publication the President shall mail copies of the budget to the executive officers of each Cooperating Member Association for their consideration.

k. He shall assign specific duties to each Board Member.

#### **Section 2. Vice Presidents.**

a. The First Vice President and the Second Vice President in order shall fill the office of the President when the President is for any reason unable to perform his duties.

#### **Section 3. Secretary-Treasurer.**

a. The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association, and he shall have the proceedings of each biennial convention published in its entirety in the earliest possible issue of the official publication.

b. He shall keep a list of the members of the Association, giving full names together with the post office addresses.

c. He shall receive all monies belonging to the Association.

d. He shall keep a record of the receipts and expenditures involved in connection with any funds maintained by the Association which shall be open for inspection by interested members, and he shall prepare a report on the state of the finances under his care whenever called upon to do so by the President or by the Executive Board or by the members of the convention.

e. He shall present monthly itemized financial reports for the Association, to be printed in the official publication.

f. He shall send notices of their dues status to members annually on the first day of April.

g. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Board may decide upon.

h. He shall be regularly employed full time at the Home Office of the Association at a salary to be determined by the Council of Representatives at a National Convention.

### **Article V — The Executive Board**

#### **Section 1. Composition.**

a. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, who shall be ex-officio chairman, the two Vice Presidents, the Secretary - Treasurer, and six additional members to be elected by the Council of Representatives, two at each biennial convention, as provided for elsewhere in these Bylaws.

#### **Section 2. Duties.**

a. The Executive Board shall have general control of the affairs of the Association from the time of its election and installation until the election and installation of its successors. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise and allowable.

b. It shall have the power to act on proposals submitted by Cooperating Member Associations between conventions.

c. It shall have the power by a majority vote to fill any vacancies in the Executive Board, other than that of the President, which may occur between conventions.

d. It shall have the power to appro-

priate money only from the General Fund of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. To appropriate money from the Endowment Fund between conventions, a majority vote from a referendum of the membership shall be required. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board.

e. It shall turn over to its successors all papers, documents, etc., it may have which belong to the Association.

## Article VI — National Conventions

### Section 1. Biennial Meetings.

a. The Association shall meet in National Convention every two years, beginning with 1960 unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote may decide. No convention shall be sponsored by a state organization not a Cooperating Member of the Association.

### Section 2. Site of Convention.

a. The place for holding each succeeding convention shall be decided by the Executive Board and announced at least six months in advance.

b. Preferred places for the next meeting may be voted upon in conventions, but the Executive Board shall have the power to change the place and/or date when circumstances warrant it.

### Section 3. Call to Convention.

a. The President shall issue an official call to a National Convention at least six months in advance.

### Section 4. Assembly and Council of Representatives.

a. Each convention shall be comprised of two sections, the General Assembly, consisting of all members registered at the convention, and the Council of Representatives, consisting of duly appointed Representatives of Cooperating Member Associations, and the officers and members of the Board. The Representatives and alternates shall be appointed by the various Cooperating Member Associations and their names and addresses submitted to the Home Office at least 30 days prior to the date of each convention, provided that the Council of Representatives may at its discretion seat any Representative whose selection was unavoidably delayed.

b. The number of Representatives to be selected by each Cooperating Member Association shall be in proportion to the number of members of the association, but no association shall have more than four Representatives.

c. The proportion shall be determined by the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association in the following manner:

Members	Representatives
Up to 300	1
301 - 600	2
601 - 1000	3
Over 1000	4

d. Each Representative shall have one vote, and the officers and members of the Executive Board shall have one vote each.

### Section 5. Past Presidents

a. Past Presidents of the Association shall be considered members of the Council of Representatives with all the privileges except that of voting.

### Section 6. Order of the Georges Representative-at-Large.

a. At each convention twenty-five (25) or more members of the Order of the Georges may, if they so desire, organize themselves into a temporary group for the purpose of holding caucuses on pending issues. This group shall be empowered to elect from among the Georges attending the convention one or more Representatives-at-large in the same proportion of Representatives to members as with regular Representatives. Each such Representative shall have the same rights and privileges and voting powers in the Council of Representatives as regular Representatives. A formal certificate attesting to the election of such Representatives, accompanied by a list of the Georges participating in the election, shall be presented to the President of the Association immediately after such elections.

### Section 7. Procedure.

a. Conventions shall meet twice daily on four days. The first two sessions shall be meetings of the General Assembly, devoted to reports of officers and committees, beginning with the President's report. Sessions three and four shall be confined to meetings of the Council of Representatives. Sessions five and six shall be meetings of the General Assembly, including all registered members and Representatives. Sessions seven and eight shall be for the Council of Representatives.

b. Any registered member may attend meetings of the Council of Representatives, but separate seating arrangements shall be provided for the Representatives, and only members of the Council may participate in the deliberations.

c. At sessions three and four the Council of Representatives shall consider measures to be submitted to the General Assembly.

d. In sessions of the General Assembly (sessions five and six) new business, as well as reports from the Council of Representatives, shall be proposed, discussed, and put to a vote.

e. At sessions seven and eight the Council of Representatives shall indicate by vote their acceptance or rejection of motions adopted or acted upon during previous sessions, including those of the General Assembly, and decisions made at these meetings of the Council

of Representatives shall be considered the final decisions of the convention. Motions adopted at meetings of the General Assembly which are not acted upon by the Council of Representatives shall be considered as accepted by the Council of Representatives.

f. Every fourth year, beginning in 1960, the Council of Representatives shall elect officers, as provided for in Article III, Section 2. Officers shall be elected by ballot, and to be duly elected each officer must receive a majority vote. Two members of the Executive Board shall be similarly elected for a term of six years at each biennial convention to maintain a constant total of six members, which shall be established by election of Board Members at the 1960 convention.

## Article VII — Cooperating Member Associations

### Section 1. Member Associations.

a. Associations cooperating with the National Association shall be known as Cooperating Member Associations. They may become such by notifying the Home Office of their decision to cooperate and remitting a fee to be determined at National Conventions.

b. The Council of Representatives shall at each National Convention determine the fee to be paid by each Cooperating Member Association. Such fee shall be an equitable quota based on the number of resident members in good standing which the Cooperating Member Association may have on the preceding December 31st and such quota shall be adjusted annually by the Executive Board.

c. All resident members of the Cooperating Member Associations shall be considered Regular Members of the National Association.

d. The Cooperating Member Associations shall provide the National Association with the names and addresses of all members, classification of membership, and date of membership.

e. Nonpayment of Quotas. The annual quota payment of each Cooperating Member Association, as determined by the Council of Representatives in a convention, shall be paid in full on or before the 30th day of April each year, after which a penalty of 5 per cent shall be added. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations shall be in arrears after the following May 1st, which shall mean automatic suspension from all NAD membership privileges until the arrearage is paid. Representatives from delinquent associations shall not be seated in the Council of Representatives.

f. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations, once their Representative(s) are not seated in the Council of Representatives may be restored to good standing at any time, provided, that their association reports on its membership number and pays its quota for the current biennium, plus a delinquency penalty equal to 10 per cent of its quota for the current biennium.



## **Article VIII — Expenditure Limited**

### **Section 1. Indebtedness.**

a. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association shall at any time be subject shall not exceed the regular income for that year, and under no circumstances shall the officers of one term incur indebtedness that must be met by any succeeding administration.

## **Article IX — Fees and Dues**

### **Section 1. Basic Dues.**

a. The basic dues for members joining the National Association independently of membership in Cooperating Member Associations shall be \$1.00 a month or \$10.00 a year.

### **Section 2. Fiscal Year.**

a. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first day of May.

### **Section 3. Eligibility.**

a. No Individual Member who is two months in arrears in payment of his dues, and no Regular Member whose Cooperating Member Association is in arrears in its quota payments shall be permitted to vote or take part in the deliberations of this Association.

## **Article X — Committees**

### **Section 1. Appointments**

a. The President shall appoint chairmen of such committees he deems necessary to conduct the work of the Association. Such committees may be standing or interim in nature.

### **Section 2. Chairman of Standing Committees.**

a. Chairmen of standing committees who are not members of the Council of Representatives shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives for the duration of the discussion in which their committee is involved, but may not vote.

## **Article XI — The Local Committee**

### **Section 1. Appointment.**

a. As soon as possible after the location of a convention has been determined, the sponsoring Cooperating Member Association shall appoint a Local Committee to be approved by the President of the Association, and the Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of members of the Association.

b. In the event a convention is held without a sponsoring organization, the President shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, make the necessary arrangements.

### **Section 2. Functions.**

a. The President of the National Association shall be ex-officio chairman of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting bids for said contracts to the President of the Association for approval, withholding of said approval being

equivalent to the rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Board, the decision of that body shall be final.

### **Section 3. Financial Report.**

a. The Local Committee shall, within two months following the adjournment of the convention for which it was appointed, terminate its activities with a final report to the President, accompanied by a financial settlement with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

## **Article XII — Program Committee**

### **Section 1. Selection and Duties.**

a. At least three months before the time of the holding of each National Convention, the President of the Association shall appoint a Program Chairman and a Program Committee consisting of as many persons as he deems necessary, with himself as ex-officio non-voting chairman, to prepare a program for the convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance of the convention.

## **Article XIII — Affiliated Organizations**

### **Section 1. Affiliation.**

a. Any local group of deaf persons, such as clubs or church or social groups, may affiliate with the National Association upon payment of annual dues of \$10.00 or more. This is simply a gesture of support to the Association, and it gives the affiliated organization authority to state on its stationery of official papers that it is affiliated with the National Association. The Executive Board shall have the power to disapprove any and all such applications for affiliation.

### **Section 2. Autonomy.**

a. All local affiliated organizations shall have full charge of their own funds and property and shall not be financially responsible to the National Association, except to the extent of paying their annual dues. Conversely, the National Association assumes no financial responsibility for any of its affiliates or cooperating agencies.

## **Article XIV — Official Seal**

### **Section 1. Authorization.**

a. The official seal of the Association shall be as described below:

b. A milled outer circle; just within and following this the words, "National Association of the Deaf"; within this a smaller dotted circle; within and following this the word, "Incorporated," and the date "1900"; in the center of the whole the letters, "U.S.A."

## **Article XV — Official Publication**

### **Section 1. Authorization.**

a. The Association shall maintain an official publication in which shall be printed all official papers of the Association, all reports of the officers, and other such matters as may be of interest to the members.

### **Section 2. Subscriptions.**

a. A subscription price sufficient to

pay the cost of printing shall be charged for the official publication.

### **Section 3. Duties of the Staff.**

a. Editor. The editor shall be directly responsible for all editorials and for all other matter submitted for publication in the official publication, and he shall be authorized to appoint the editorial and business staff.

b. Business Manager. The business manager shall be in charge of all financial matters of the official publication. He shall submit a detailed and certified report at each biennial convention in addition to other reports as specified in the Bylaws. He shall submit a proposed budget for the ensuing two years at the second meeting of the General Assembly of each convention.

c. Circulation Manager. The circulation manager shall be responsible for all matters concerning circulation.

d. Advertising Manager. The advertising manager shall be responsible for soliciting and contracting for advertising. He shall promptly submit all contracts to the business manager.

e. Compensation. The Executive Board of the National Association, upon recommendations submitted by the editor and approved by the Ways and Means Committee, shall set salaries and other forms of compensation for services rendered in connection with the official publication.

## **Article XVI — Amendments**

### **Section 1. Amendment Authorized.**

a. These Bylaws may be amended at any regular convention of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the Council of Representatives. Such proposed amendment shall be submitted in writing, read, and seconded at least one day before vote is taken.

b. Debate on such amendment shall be permissive in the General Assembly.

c. Any provisions in these Bylaws may in unforeseen and urgent circumstances be suspended for a specified purpose by a 4/5 vote of the Council of Representatives.

d. The Articles of Incorporation of this Association may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

## **Article XVII — Parliamentary Authority**

### **Section 1. Robert's Rules of Order.**

a. In parliamentary procedure Robert's Rules of Order, current edition, shall be the parliamentary authority governing deliberations.

## **Article XVIII — Effective Date**

### **Section 1. Ratification.**

a. These revised Bylaws of the Association shall supersede all the old NAD Bylaws and amendments and go into effect when at least fifteen state associations have become Cooperating Members in accordance with Article

VII. The President shall issue a proclamation establishing the date that these Bylaws go into full effect and the old ones become null and void. (Note: President Byron B. Burnes on February 3, 1960, issued such a proclamation putting these Bylaws into full effect as of July 5, 1960).

#### Article XIX — Dissolution

a. Upon dissolution of this organization, after payment of all then existing debts and liabilities, all assets shall be distributed to the Cooperating Member Associations in good standing at the time of dissolution; the division and distribution of assets shall be in proportion to the most recent annual quota, so long as these associations are organized and are operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes.

b. Should the above named organizations either not be in existence, or should they at any time not be organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes, then in that event, the assets of this organization shall be distributed to an organization that is organized and is operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes.

#### Article XX — Provisions Suspended

##### Section 1. Full Time Officers.

a. All provisions in these Bylaws relating to full-time officers are suspended for the biennium of 1966-68 unless, at the discretion of the Executive Board of the Association, it appears advisable to put them into effect in whole or in part at an earlier date.

### You Can SEE or HEAR Your

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- TELEPHONE RING
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Dept. D  
1949 Coney Island Ave.,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11223

#### Questions Commonly Asked About

## The Temporal Bone Banks Program For Ear Research

Q. What are the temporal bones?

A. They are the hardest bones in the body. They contain the delicate inner ear structures.

Q. Why are temporal bones needed for research?

A. So that scientists might ultimately prevent deafness and other ear disorders by studying inner ear structures. Much of the standard data available for practically every other organ of the human body is lacking for the ear.

Q. Should the results of ear examinations and other medical records accompany the pledge of temporal bones?

A. Yes, the medical and hearing records are of vital importance to research.

Q. Why haven't ear structures been examined thoroughly before now?

A. Because of their inaccessible location within the temporal bones, the inner ears cannot be examined during lifetime. Before the establishment of the Temporal Bone Banks Program there were insufficient numbers of medically documented inner ear structures available for study.

Q. Recent operations have restored hearing to many people. How has this happened?

A. These operations are for conductive deafness, rather than nerve deafness and have come about through increased understanding of the middle ear and improved surgical techniques. In the past few years, a new operation—stapedectomy—has been developed to alleviate deafness resulting from otosclerosis, a middle ear disorder.

Q. What is nerve deafness?

A. Sensory-neural or nerve deafness is caused by inner ear disorders. It may be congenital; it may result from childhood diseases or other illnesses; or it may be caused by certain drugs or the aging process. Nerve deafness is the most prevalent form of hearing loss and there is no known cure for it at the present time. It is particularly to provide the means and opportunity to study inner ear disorders that the Temporal Bone Banks Program was developed.

Q. Are inner ear structures used for transplanting to living persons?

A. No, they are used only for research purposes.

Q. Does removal of the temporal bones affect outer ears or appearance?

A. No, there is no facial change or disfigurement whatsoever.

Q. Are only the temporal bones of people with a hearing loss needed?

A. No. Medical scientists are also investigating the causes of ear disorders such as labyrinthitis, head noises, Meniere's Disease and other forms of dizziness. The temporal bones of people suffering from these disorders are just as important to research as the bones of people with a hearing loss.

Q. Are the temporal bones of persons without ear disorders needed?

A. Yes, they are useful for medical and surgical training and teaching.

Q. May the donor name the institution he wishes to receive his ear structures?

A. Yes, he may select any of the co-operating laboratories, otherwise they will be directed according to need to one of the temporal bone banks laboratories.

Q. Is there any cost to the donor or donor's estate in bequeathing his inner ear structures?

A. No.

Q. How do I bequeath my temporal bones for ear research?

A. Request forms and additional information may be obtained by completing the printed form and mailing it to the Deafness Research Foundation.

Q. Do I commit myself in any way by ordering pledge forms?

A. No, there is no obligation whatsoever. Should you complete the forms and later change your mind, you may revoke your pledge at any time by written notification.

### South Australian Organization Changes Name, Provides Definition

According to DEAF NOTES, published by South Australian Adult Deaf Society, Adelaide, the old title of the organization, "South Australian Adult Deaf & Dumb Mission and Angas Home for the Aged Deaf, Inc.," has been discarded. The new title is "South Australian Adult Deaf Society, Inc."

So that no confusion may arise as to the type of person eligible for benefits of the organization, a new definition of "deaf person" has been adopted: For the purposes of this Society a "deaf person means a person over the age of sixteen years who is in the opinion of the Society substantially deaf. Provided always that a person who by using a portable hearing aid or other hearing device is able to hear human speech well enough to take part in ordinary conversation with others shall not be deemed to be substantially deaf."



# Lt. Col. Melvin S. Weil, Jr., Son Of Deaf Parents, Makes Good

By SAM B. RITTENBERG

(Editor's Note: Several years ago **The Silent Worker**, predecessor of **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, ran a series of stories about successful sons and daughters of deaf parents. With this article about the career of Lt. Col. Melvin S. Weil, Jr., a new series is being started. It so happens that the editor was acquainted with Mel while they were both attending the University of Tennessee in the late 1930s.)

This is the story of an All-American boy.

It is the story of Lt. Col. Melvin S. Weil, Jr., son of the late Melvin S. Weil and Mrs. Weil of Clanton and Birmingham, Ala. He was born at Clanton, May 19, 1919.

The writer has known Mel, Jr., since he was five years old, and ever since then he has watched the development of the youngster into what Mel is today, a lieutenant colonel in the U. S. Air



Mel as a major. A month later he received his promotion to lieutenant colonel in the Air Force.

Force. He took little Mel fishing often, and to this day Mel, Jr., would rather fish than "switch," that is, when Mel is on furlough.

Melvin, Sr., moved to Birmingham from Cleveland, Ohio, immediately before the birth of his son in Clanton, Ala. He secured employment with the Birmingham News. He immediately took an active part in the activities of the deaf of Birmingham and founded the Birmingham Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. He was born and reared in Savannah, Ga., and sometime around 1934 he decided to move back to his old Georgia home because, as he said, he missed the great fishing spots down around there.

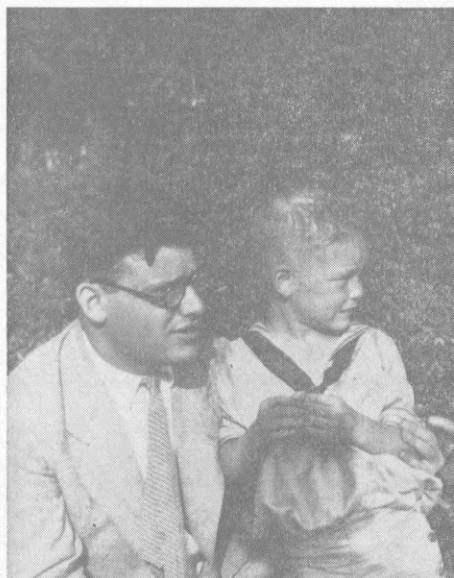
Like most families in those days, the Weil family was in dire straits because

of the great economic depression of 1930. So Mel, Jr., went to work to help alleviate the bad situation. He earned enough money to buy a bicycle and obtained a newspaper route. In this way he was able to buy his own clothes. At the same time he attended Savannah High School and played football. But boxing was his favorite sport. He was captain and alternate captain of the boxing team that was city champion in the years '35, '36 and '37. Mel won 27 straight fights.

Following Mel's graduation with high honors from high school, the family moved back to Birmingham where the father obtained a job with the Birmingham News. Mel, Jr., with partial financial help from some relatives, attended the University of Tennessee two years and made a fine record on the boxing team. He then transferred to the University of Alabama and remained until he joined the Air Force in 1941. He won his wings at Brookley Field, Texas, on April 29, 1942, as a lieutenant.

The young airman was then assigned to one of the most noted squadrons of World War II. While stationed in Tunisia this squadron's heroic deeds were the subject of one of noted war correspondent Noland Norgaard's most moving dispatches. Mel's name was one of those who figured in this article. He piloted one of the heavy bombers. His squadron later saw service in England and Italy.

Mel's squadron took part in the heavy raid that destroyed the Ploesti oil refineries in Rumania. His plane was hit and he was wounded in the back and face. He bailed out seconds before his plane blew up. He was taken prisoner. While in a camp in Bucharest he was freed when the Russians took the city. This was three months after the Ploesti raid. While he was reported missing he was



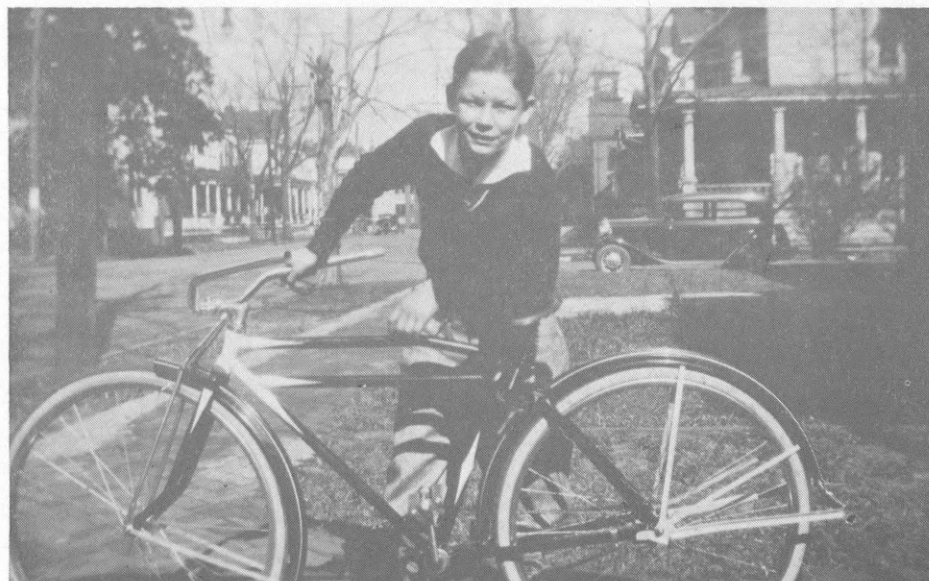
The writer (Sam B. Rittenberg) is shown with Mel, Jr., when he was five. The picture was taken in 1925.

Force and most likely to go farther in his chosen career.

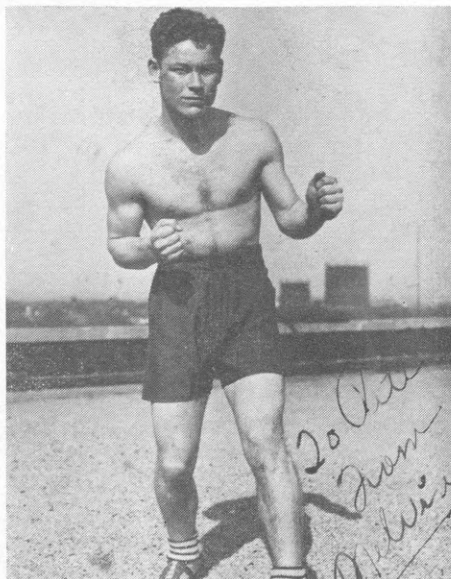
The writer was a roomer with the Weil family when he first came to Birmingham in 1924. He and Mel, Jr., became fast friends and have remained so to this day.

One day the writer took Mel to the drugstore down the street to get some candy. A boy much bigger than Mel made fun of him because his parents were deaf. Right away Mel was on top of him pummeling away. The writer could not help perceiving from this incident, what mettle the little fellow was made of as you will see as this story unfolds.

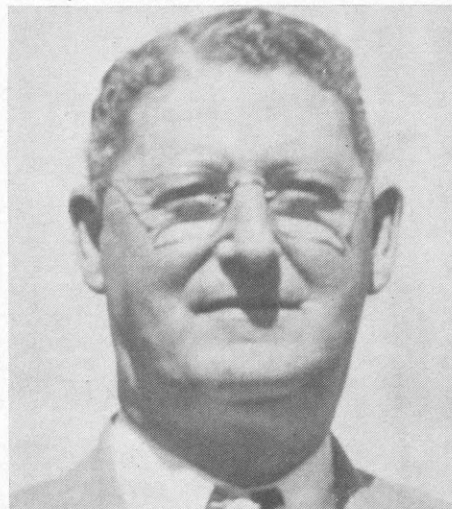
Mel was full of mischief as such normal boys are wont to be. But his parents understood and gave him the love and guidance that was to stand Mel in good stead over the years. His father was an avid fisherman and also loved base-



Mel as a young "businessman." This picture shows the bicycle he bought with his earnings for use on his newspaper route in Savannah, Ga.



While attending Savannah (Ga.) High School, Mel won 27 straight boxing bouts. His team won the city championship three straight years. Mel's formal fights were a far cry from the drugstore battle he had at the age of six when other boys made fun of his parents' deafness.



Melvin S. Weil, Sr., father of Lt. Col. Weil. He attended the Georgia School for the Deaf at Cave Spring. He was a baseball pitcher of note, but fishing was his first love. He died in 1952 and is buried at Clanton, Ala.



Mrs. Melvin S. Weil, Sr., mother of the lieutenant colonel. She is now living in Clanton, Ala., her old hometown. She has traveled widely, both in the United States and Europe, where she frequently visited Mel at his various stations.

promoted to the rank of captain.

At war's end, Mel, Jr., decided to make the Air Force his career. He attended the University of Maryland where he received his B.S. degree in military science. He rose steadily in rank until at Conally AFB, Texas, he was made commander of the 4501st Support Squadron with the rank of lieutenant colonel.



This picture was taken as Mel was preparing to fly one of his first missions during World War II. Mel humorously referred to his toppiece as "an English helmet."

Lt. Col. Weil holds the Purple Heart and Air Medal. While stationed at the various airfields since the war, Mel received high honors in connection with the youth programs in which he was intensely interested.

Lt. Col. Weil is now in Saigon on special assignment. He analyzes, coordinates and recommends doctrine and procedures for the organizing, equipping, training and employment of the Air Force forces in a counterinsurgency environment. He collects, correlates, develops, updates and prepares for publication and dissemination of information and data on all matters concerning tactics and techniques applicable to air actions. Aside from other special duties he is required to conduct visits to field units, observe operations, interview personnel and seek innovations in tactics and techniques. He prepares for publication and dissemination lessons learned derived from after-action reports and other pertinent sources.

When Mel returned home from the war, all the deaf of Birmingham and environs gathered at the club for the deaf to honor him. He was so pleased to meet again his old friends, many of whom had seen him "grow up." Mel did not touch on his war experiences but told of the many interesting places he had seen. In the course of his talk his eyes kept roving toward a young lady in the audience, a hearing lass by the name of Miss Dean L. Brasfield of Quinton, Ala. She had accompanied a deaf friend to the affair. It was fortunate for both of them to be there for Mel was soon introduced to her and a few months later they treaded the aisle to the altar. They now have four fine children, three boys and a girl.

## National Technical Institute Contract Awarded To Rochester

(Editor's Note: The following news release from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the "official" announcement of the decision of the 12-member advisory board.)

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf—the only one of its kind in the United States—will be established at the Rochester, N. Y., Institute of Technology, John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, announced on November 15.

An initial grant of \$323,000 was awarded to RIT to plan the co-educational Institute which will offer post-secondary technical and scientific education, at no cost, to some 600 deaf students a year when fully operational in 1969.

An agreement between the Department and RIT calls for construction of facilities to cost an estimated \$8 to \$12 million.

The site for the Institute was the unanimous choice of a 12-member advisory board which has studied numerous proposals since it was named in December 1965. Chairman is Gustave H. Rathe, Jr., Director of Education, International Business Machines Corporation, White Plains, N. Y.

Establishment of the Institute and the advisory board was authorized by an Act of Congress signed by President Johnson on June 8, 1965. The act also authorizes construction and operation of the Institute which will offer residential as well as educational facilities for students from around the nation.

Available to the deaf students will be the full curriculum of RIT, which runs from the two-year Associate in Applied Science through the Master in Science and Master in Fine Arts degrees, as well as special counseling, instruction and facilities designed to overcome the communication barrier.

The Institute will be a counterpart to the present Federally supported Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., which offers a liberal arts program for the deaf. The Institute, like Gallaudet, will request annual appropriations from Congress.

In its recommendation, the advisory board said RIT was the "only applying institution meeting the requirements of the Act which operates an ongoing technical institute and has done so for a considerable period of time."

The board said RIT is "in the strongest position to exercise full, complete and direct control over technical programs proposed for deaf students."

Construction of a modern speech and communication center and other specialized buildings and facilities is expected to begin late in 1967. Instructors trained to teach the deaf will augment RIT faculty members, who will receive communications training and have the help of interpreters.

It is expected that classes will open in the new facilities in the fall of 1967.



# Charles Thompson Memorial Hall Serves Deaf For 50 Years

By DR. WESLEY LAURITSEN, Member of the Board of Trustees

A three-day 50th anniversary celebration of the Charles Thompson Memorial Hall in St. Paul, Minnesota, brought together more than 300 friends, many of them old schoolmates, from all parts of the state and nation. The celebration began Friday evening, November 4, when the spacious auditorium in the Hall was packed to see and hear an interesting program that included a play depicting the origin of the Charles Thompson Memorial Hall.

The gala celebration was arranged by a 50th anniversary commission that worked for more than a year planning the event. The commission was headed by John W. Langford, who was the first chairman of a Thompson Hall House Committee. Mr. Langford met regularly with 12 able and hustling assistants who saw that everything possible was done to make it an outstanding and never-to-be-forgotten affair. Mr. Langford was to have had the honor of acting as toastmaster at the anniversary banquet, but the illness of his wife made it impossible for him to be present.

A beautiful 30-page 50th Anniversary Program Booklet was prepared to commemorate the occasion. This booklet, compiled under the direction of Mrs. Pearl Kuhlman, is dedicated to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson. Full-page pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson appear on pages 2 and 3. There is also a full-page picture of the Hall. The booklet contains a short history of the Charles Thompson Memorial Hall by Gordon L. Allen, secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees. From this we quote:

"The Charles Thompson Memorial Hall was presented to the deaf of Minnesota by Mrs. Margaret Thompson as a me-



50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION OF THOMPSON HALL—Front row, left to right: Herman von Hippel, secretary; Myrtle Allen; Ray Inhofer, co-chairman; John Langford, chairman; Pearl Kuhlman, publicity director; Charles Vadenais, treasurer. Back row: Ernest Hahn, Keith Thompson; Dr. Wesley Lauritsen; Don Boyer, chairman of Thompson Hall House Committee; Gordon Allen; Leo Latz. Missing from this picture: Richard McLaughlin.

memorial to her husband, Charles Thompson. It was dedicated by the late Rev. George F. Flick on November 6, 1916, in the presence of leading dignitaries of the day.

"Charles Thompson was born in 1864, the son and heir of a wealthy St. Paul banker and civic leader. Deaf since birth, he attended the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault. He married Margaret Brooks, also deaf, and another MSD product.

"After Mr. Thompson's death in 1915, Mrs. Thompson, wishing to help her people and to memorialize Mr. Thompson in a way he would desire, commissioned a noted deaf architect, Dr. Olof Hanson, a MSD graduate to design a suitable building which was erected at a cost of \$45,000. A trust fund of \$45,000 for maintenance of the building was also included in the gift.

"Mrs. Thompson established a corporation of five members, known as the Board of Trustees, to whom was intrusted management and supervision of the trust fund and the building to be used as a social center for the deaf, free to all without regard to their race, religion or politics; in fact religious and political meetings are strictly forbidden. Also, Mrs. Thompson made it clear that she never wanted intoxicating liquor consumed there.

"Under the articles of incorporation the trustees hold their posts on a lifetime basis unless they resign or are removed by a majority vote of the other trustees.

"There is also a House Committee elected annually by a mass meeting at the Hall in January, whose duty it is to supervise programs, run the concessions and see to it that the rules are enforced.

The first house committee consisted of John Langford, chairman; Anton Schroeder, secretary; Mrs. L. W. Hodgman, treasurer; W. L. Williams and Tony Garbarino."

Ray Inhofer, a 1917 graduate of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, served as master of ceremonies at the Friday evening program. This program was appropriately opened with all pledging allegiance to the flag. Then Miss Colleen Sherwin signed "God Bless America." A two-act play "The Origin of the Charles Thompson Memorial Hall" was staged under the direction of Mrs. Pearl Kuhlman and Leo Latz. The cast included



Charles Thompson, for whom Charles Thompson Memorial Hall was named.



Mrs. Charles Thompson, who presented Thompson Hall to the deaf of Minnesota in memory of her husband.



**BANQUET SCENE**—Left to right: Rev. August Hauptman, Mrs. Hauptman, Gordon L. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Dr. Petra Howard, Mayor Thomas F. Byrne of St. Paul, Toastmaster Herman von Hippel. The occasion was the 50th anniversary of Charles Thompson Memorial Hall on Nov. 5, 1966.

Gloria Richie, who played the part of Mrs. Thompson, Ray Perkins, Howard A. Johnson, Willis Sweezo, Mrs. Jane Moeckel and Cathy Olson.

Greetings were extended by Maurice Potter in behalf of the deaf of Southern Minnesota; by Bud Evans in behalf of the deaf of Duluth and Northern Minnesota; James Jones for Minneapolis-St. Paul Division No. 61, NFSD; Mrs. Florence Vadnais for Minneapolis-St. Paul Division No. 137, NFSD; and by Dr. Wesley Lauritsen for Faribault Division No. 101, NFSD, and the Home Office of the NFSD.

Mrs. Myrtle Allen announced that two silver coffee services given in memory of W. L. Williams, Mrs. Ida Williams Gruber and Clarence Gruber would be used for the first time at the reception following the program.

The Hall was open for visitors all day Saturday. Names from the special guest register would fill pages of this paper. Let it be said that people came from not only all parts of Minnesota and neighboring states, but from all parts of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Katz and family were there from Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Peterson from Tampa, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Katz and family from Fort Worth, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Moore (Evelyn Pap) from Maywood, Calif.; and Mr. and Mrs. John Lindberg from Winnipeg, Canada.

Highlight of the celebration was the anniversary banquet held at the Twins Motor Hotel, Prior and University Avenues, St. Paul, on Saturday evening. Close to 300 entered the gayly decorated festive rooms. At each place was a beautiful 3½" by 8" glass tray on which was printed: Charles Thompson Memorial Hall 1916-1966. On either side of a picture of the Hall was a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. The useful souvenir trays were gifts of the Commission to all attending the banquet. On each tray was a 30-stick book of matches imprinted in gold. Keith Thompson was in charge of ban-

quet arrangements while Leo Latz took care of the program details.

Grace was said by the Rev. August Hauptman. Then full justice was done to the menu that featured broiled 12-ounce top sirloin steak.

Herman von Hippel, commission secretary and 1918 graduate of MSD, served as toastmaster. Shirley Anderson opened the program with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Rev. Hauptman then read the prayer that the Rev. G. F. Flick of Chicago had read at the dedication of the Hall 50 years ago. Then he offered his own prayer for the occasion.

Greetings were read from Governor Karl Rolvaag and other friends who were unable to be present. Gordon L. Allen then gave a talk on the history of the Hall.

The celebration poem "Charles Thompson Memorial Hall" written by Francis R. Crowe, president of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf, was then read by

Mr. Crowe, Mrs. Myrtle Allen rendering it in signs. The poem follows:

Come, take my hand and make a journey,  
Both you and I will know the way.  
The path's well-beaten and is so familiar  
That we can find it any hour, night or day.

At our journey's end it's there to greet us,  
Dignified — alone — and standing tall;  
A monument of man's love for his deafened brothers:  
Our enduring, stately, much-loved Thompson Hall.

Where silence reigns on every side,  
And friendship's walls rise tall and wide.

Each weathered brick teaches all of us the lesson  
That in receiving we must also learn to give  
In the spirit Thompson Hall has taught us:  
Grow in service to your fellowman,  
if you would learn to live!

Mayor Thomas Byrne of St. Paul brought greetings from the city and after expressing his pleasure at being present said that he was much impressed by what he had seen during the evening.

State Representative Robert Latz of Minneapolis brought greetings from the neighbor city. He is the brother of Leo and Sheba Latz, MSD graduates, and told of his visits to the school in Faribault.

Special guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. King and Ben Foster. Mr. King was secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees from 1930 through 1951. He spoke briefly and was amazed at the growth of the trust fund since he had left. Mr. Foster had been chauffeur to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and when invited to speak



**CAST OF PLAY**—A feature of the 50th anniversary celebration was a play, "Origin of Charles Thompson Memorial Hall." Members of the cast: Seated is Gloria Richie (Mrs. Thompson). Standing, left to right: Ray Perkins, Ray Inhofer, Leo Latz, Howard A. Johnson, James Jones, Willis Sweezo, Jane Moeckel.



reminisced at length on how he was employed by the Thompsons 56 years ago and the happy years spent with them.

Another special guest was the Rev. Dr. Edwin W. Nies of New York. He was in the cities visiting his daughter, Mrs. Winifred Northcutt, hearing consultant with the State Department of Education. Despite his total deafness Dr. Nies was a practicing dentist for many years and late in life was ordained an Episcopal clergyman. He spoke briefly.

Acting Superintendent Albert C. Esterline and Mrs. Esterline of MSD were guests at the banquet and he brought greetings from the school. He spoke of his experiences in schools for the deaf the past 30 years.

In the final talk of the evening Dr. Wesley Lauritsen paid special tribute to Gordon L. Allen for his fine work as treasurer of the trust fund, saying that for 10 years he had tried hard to find an error in Mr. Allen's books, but failed. Dr. Lauritsen also said that Mr. Allen took care of many details in managing the Hall, without salary.

Interpreters during the evening were

Colin McAdam, dean of students at the school, and Robert R. Lauritsen of the State Department of Education.

After the banquet there was a trek to Thompson Hall where fellowship was enjoyed far into the night.

On Sunday morning the churches for the deaf in Minneapolis and St. Paul welcomed the visitors. At noon the House Committee served a hot dish luncheon at the Hall. The afternoon and evening were given to visiting among old friends and schoolmates with a captioned film being shown for those who could get away from the "flying fingers."

All members of the House Committee and of the 50th Anniversary Commission worked hard and long to make this an outstanding event and they deserve a salute and thanks from all.

As we met the many fine and happy people at this event and realized that most came in their own cars and were able to pay \$7 for a banquet ticket, we could only feel that MSD has done a good job in educating its students and that the school is one of the state's best investments.



## Stalling Along...

By STAHL BUTLER, Executive Director  
Michigan Association for Better Hearing  
724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan

I think I see what may be the beginning of a pattern of services to the deaf in American cities. The Junior League, Roger Falberg and Herbert L. Pickell sold a program of services to the people of Wichita, Kansas. Now Falberg has returned from the East to sell the same program to Kansas City. Such programs are so good and so badly needed that the deaf in other cities will be doing the same thing.

\* \* \*

In his first days as the executive director of the Michigan Association of the Deaf, John Smucker has been very busy answering "fire calls," as he described them—emergency situations involving papers to be filled out, insurance matters, interpreting in court and the like.

\* \* \*

My real interest in art is limited to the life and work of Cadwallader Washburn. In addition to the display on my office wall, I bought "La Serinidad" for my wife for Christmas and we enjoy it in our home. Much to my surprise, I saw "La Serinidad" when I opened a recent issue of "The Christian Science Monitor." Also shown was "Arch of the Rising Sun." The connected story stated that Washburn was "one of the world's greatest dry-point etchers." This story, and the one on my office wall states that when Washburn was "eight years old he was enrolled in the Faribault Industrial School in Minnesota." (Minnesotans take note!)

The biography that I have tells of the usual family difficulty of leaving the little boy in a strange place, among people he did not know. There was a barrel of apples to be applied toward his board and also the report that Cadwallader spent his first day at school hiding under the dining room table.

\* \* \*

We had our 35th annual conference on October 14-15, and for the first time we had quite an attendance of deaf with interpreters for the principal programs. Some may think that this was because of the proposed affiliation, but that was not the principal reason. The theme of the conference was "Mental Health for the Hearing Impaired," pointing at the mental health involved in parent-child relationships when parents hear and children are deaf. This program was planned for mental health people and parents. We had Dr. Helmer R. Myklebust of Northwestern University and Dr. John D. Rainer of the New York State Psychiatric Institute, and naturally these men had appeal for the deaf.

\* \* \*

At our conference we honored two girls who developed a rehabilitation program at the Lapeer Home and Training School. This small program was such a successful demonstration that a very large comprehensive Vocational Rehabilitation Administration project followed which has meant the difference between night and day for the deaf patients there.

I have an alphabet card produced by David O. Watson that has three features that are new to me. The alphabet characters are printed twice, as they look to the person spelling and as they look to the person reading. The characters are printed against a partial black background, which makes them more distinct. Apparently the cards were provided as "Courtesy of Raymond Babuska and John C. Claveau."

\* \* \*

According to a Michigan announcement, John Wieck will coach the deaf IGD swimming team again and Fred Savinsky will be a contestant. Wieck directed the U.S. swimming team to its first championship; Fred Savinsky won a gold medal, the first ever won by a U.S. male deaf swimmer in this competition.

\* \* \*

One of our former trainees came from a unit of the Goodwill Industries. He learned furniture refinishing there and immediately demonstrated considerable skill in this area. Perhaps standards were not very high there and this deaf man received a lot of recognition for what he was able to do.

Now he is working where standards are very high. His boss often complains of his work and shows him how to do the work better. He gets little recognition. He wants to go back to the Goodwill Industries, which is impossible. Perhaps he has to go back and prove to himself that he cannot get work there.

\* \* \*

The same man made the mistake of buying an old car with a stick gearshift. He has a learner's driving permit, but he cannot get anyone to drive with him because of unfamiliarity with the old gearshift.

\* \* \*

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration is at it again. This time it is a workshop at San Fernando Valley State College on March 29-31. I am to present a paper on the "hard core deaf." I will have to find out what that means.

\* \* \*

I have six words where I can see them easily, "Reasonable people equally informed seldom disagree."

\* \* \*

We know of a happy mother in California. Her son came here near the end of our project for unemployed deaf men. We immediately evaluated him as one of our severe problems. He did not transfer with the project, partly because he was employed and partly because he did not want to go. Ernie Hairston sees him sometimes on weekends. Slowly but surely, he is making an adjustment, really learning the hard way. His boss told me recently that he wants to keep him—he will become a journeyman carpet layer and draw a good wage. In the past the mother was so encouraged by the little favorable things I wrote her, in the midst of everything that was discouraging. All that is past now—the young man is on his way up.

**DEAFNESS** is one of the most misunderstood of all disabilities, yet it is one of the most common.

**SO LITTLE** is known about deafness that medical doctors often cannot offer significant treatment. Yet they feel that many presently untreatable conditions might be successfully treated if more were known about them. So . . .

**WE HAVE** dedicated our efforts to researching the many causes of deafness.

**IF YOU** as a deaf or hard of hearing person would like to help in this great campaign to conquer deafness, we will be glad to send you details.

## **THE DEAFNESS RESEARCH FOUNDATION**

**366 Madison Ave.**

**NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017**

The Deafness Research Foundation is conducting a national Public Education Program (through a grant from the John A. Hartford Foundation) urging the deafened to bequeath their inner ear structures for research.



# The Kansas School For The Deaf

By FRED R. MURPHY



Main administration building of the Kansas School at Olathe.

Horace Greeley's admonition to "Go west, young man, go west," literally fell on deaf ears. Contrary to the expected, these ears heard the words and thus Philip A. Emery, a deaf teacher of the deaf at the Indiana School for the Deaf, journeyed to Kansas in 1860 with the avowed intention of starting a school for the deaf.

Whatever it was that impelled Mr. Emery to choose Kansas is not known, anyway one year later circulars were issued announcing the opening of the "Kansas Deaf-Mute Institution" in Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas.

The "institution" in Baldwin City was nothing more than a little one-story frame house of two rooms and an attic which was secured at a rental rate of \$5 per month. We will let Mr. Emery describe in detail the setting as recorded in the "Histories of American Schools for the Deaf, 1817-1893," published by the Volta Bureau.

"We moved into the house; fixed up a board table, got some old chairs, used pie pans for plates, tin cups for teacups, got straw ticks filled and placed these on the floor for beds up in the garret and then we were ready for business—school!"

It is a far call from this modest beginning to the present day school plant embracing 15.4 acres containing buildings valued at \$2,450,000.

In the fall of 1864, the school was moved to Topeka at the insistence of the Legislature who felt the school could be looked after better if located near the seat of state government.

Soon after moving the school to Topeka Mr. Emery turned it over to Mr. B. R. Nordyke, who continued it there for a few months of the winter of 1865 when he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Mount

who moved the school back to Baldwin City.

In 1866, the school was moved to Olathe where more suitable buildings and grounds were available for the then magnificent sum of \$15,500. A rough stone building 40x60 feet in size with two stories and a basement comprised the original school.

The present school plant has grown and grown throughout the years. It now encompasses two campuses, the main campus and the Emery Hall (primary) campus directly across Park Street that bisects the campus.

The actual school plant includes the administration building and dormitories for older students, the new A. L. Roberts Academic Building, the James B. King Student Center, the Luther H. Taylor Gymnasium, the vocational building, infirmary, power house, laundry and superintendent's residence in addition to Emery Hall housing preparatory and primary classrooms and dormitories. Slated for construction in the near future is a new power house and laundry combined. When these are completed the infirmary will be the only building on the campus not of more recent construction.

The present enrollment of the school is 350 and indications are that it will continue to increase. The faculty numbers 46 and includes both hearing and deaf teachers of the deaf. A counseling staff of 19 is required to look after the students outside the school.

Three years of preparatory work and nine years of academic study comprise the course of study. Instruction in the

preparatory classes is conducted along strictly oral lines which extend into the primary and intermediate grades. In the advanced department instruction is either oral, manual or simultaneous, according to the discretion of the individual teacher.

Much thought and planning has gone into the preparation of the school's course of study. Frequent staff meetings are held to discuss and make improvements all the time. In the advanced department the subjects have been upgraded until they are now on a level comparable to local public school courses. In many cases textbooks are identical with those used in Olathe schools.

The school maintains a full program of athletics for the older students. League competition in football, basketball and track is encouraged. In addition to this a well-rounded program of social activities is maintained to provide recreation for the students. Literary endeavors are recognized through the Kansas Literary Society which presents a program each month.

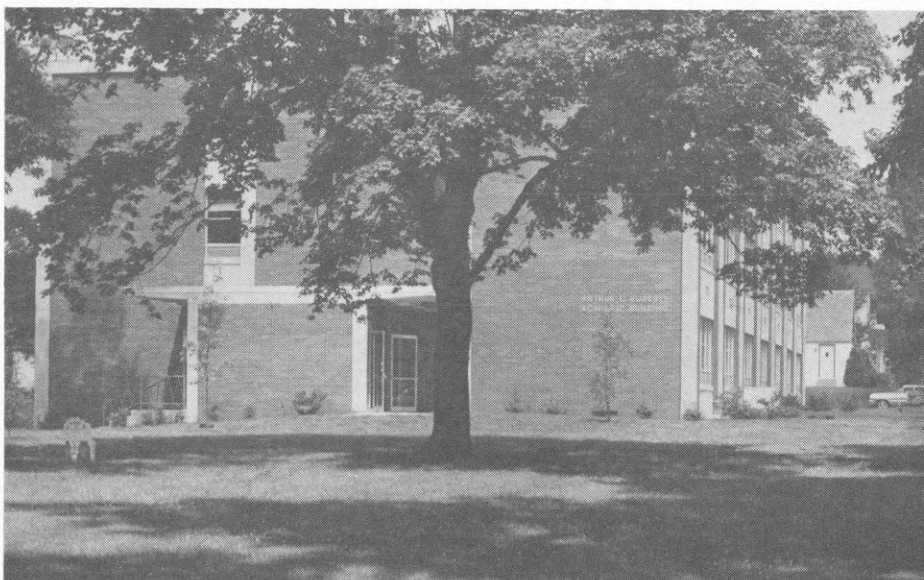
Outside activities engaged in by the school include sending a representative to Boys' State each year, an exchange day with students from a nearby community, competition in art and newspaper writing and numerous field trips to points of interest nearby. Frequently the students are taken on demonstration jaunts to nearby communities.

Every effort is being made to maintain a high standard of instruction in both the academic and vocational departments. In the vocational department the boys are offered training in printing, woodworking, cleaning and pressing, baking and leathercraft. Cooking, sewing and typing are available for the girls. This fall offset



**SUPERINTENDENT**—Dr. Stanley D. Roth, superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf, is highly respected in the field of education of the deaf. He is the current president of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.





Arthur L. Roberts Academic Building, named in honor of the late Grand President of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, who taught in the Kansas School early in his career.

printing was added and made available to both boys and girls.

The school is especially proud of its modern gymnasium which in addition to the usual facilities found in such a structure also includes a swimming pool and bowling alley.

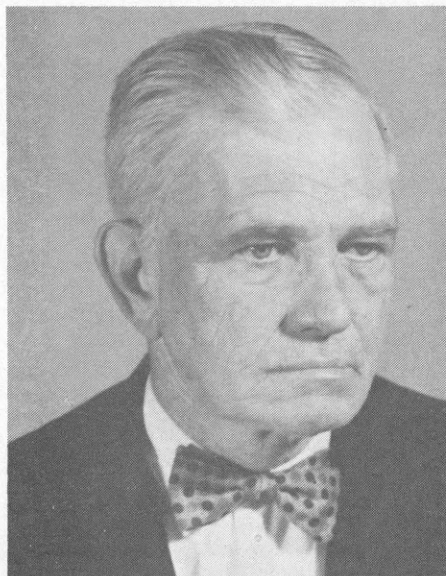


**PRINCIPAL**—Lloyd R. Parks, principal of the Kansas School, is a native of Fulton, Mo., and has a background of many years in residential schools for the deaf.

The older boys and girls dormitories have recently been enlarged to provide additional space. Kitchen facilities are provided so that the children can prepare "snacks" for parties and weekends. Automatic washers and dryers are also provided where the children can wash and dry individual articles of clothing in case the regular laundry schedule does not allow for things needed on special occasions.

The school is also proud of its new library containing 5,000 books. A full-time librarian is in charge.

This year, in November, the school marked its 100th anniversary of being located in Olathe. In 1961, the school celebrated the centennial of its establishment,



**AUTHOR**—Fred R. Murphy, who contributed this article about the Kansas School, is an instructor in social studies. He has long been active in organizations of the adult deaf, including the Missouri and Kansas Associations of the Deaf.

so the school is actually 105 years old. In all told, the years have been ones of steady growth and progress, without doubt, due to the indomitable spirit of a splendid school family, knit together in the bonds of common dedication to their task of educating deaf children.

## Fox Papers Being Cataloged

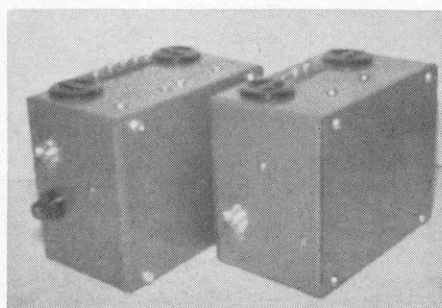
As the first step in making public the huge collection of manuscripts, letters and books that once belonged to his celebrated father, Dr. Thomas F. Fox, Elliott D. Fox, a member of the Board of Directors of the New York School for the Deaf (Fanwood), was host the past summer to Taras B. Denis and his family on his 360-acre estate, Fox Hollow, near Augusta, Maine. Mr. Denis, a teacher at the school, was chosen to assist in sorting out those items which may be of value to various organizations working in the interests of the deaf.

Dr. Fox, who left a distinguished record at Fanwood as a pupil, professor and principal, was one of the most prominent deaf personalities of his time. Although much of his effects have yet to be thoroughly sifted and evaluated Mr. Denis believes that a preview of some parts will not affect the collection's eventual outcome.

For instance, the more personal of his papers lists, among others, such names as Kermit Roosevelt and Mark Van Doren. In this group also are both official and unofficial manuscripts concerning the original Empire State Association of the Deaf, as well as a few social and religious organizations no longer in existence today. There is a scrapbook having to do with the activities of the deaf during that era—some were given full-page treatment in the New York Times—and various souvenir programs and items commemorating such events as the opening of Gallaudet College in the days of President Lincoln.

Besides numerous and still popular books in the collection, many an educational and psychological volume contains written notations and underlined passages, all of which attest to the fact that Dr. Fox was an avid reader as well as a man of keen intelligence. Correspondence between the University of Chicago, where he had once undertaken some courses in philosophy, for example, reveals that his treatises on Kant and Hume were highly regarded. His foreign language studies, notably German and Latin, are another thing.

Of exceptional interest are some old English signs and what appears to be an attempt to transform them into printed symbols. To be sure, however, that old controversy—oralism vs. manualism—enjoys its usual share of space.



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# USA Deaf Skiers To Race In World Deaf Winter Games

12 Men and 2 Women To Represent United States in  
West Germany Events

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

10625 Eastborne Avenue, #1, W. Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

Deaf skiers from this country will compete in the Sixth International Winter Games for the Deaf to be held February 20-25, 1967, at Berchtesgaden, West Germany. The quadrennial meet, sponsored by the Comité International des Sports Silencieux, is recognized by International Olympic Committee and Federation Internationale de Ski (FIS). (Much of the credit for stimulating interest in the event and for organizing the United States team entry will go to Simon J. Carmel of Rockville, Md.)

Carmel, a 1961 graduate of Gallaudet College and now a crystallography physicist at the National Bureau of Standards, got the idea for an American deaf ski team while competing in 1961 as a member of the USA swimming team at the ninth summer games for the deaf in Helsinki, Finland. He learned there that this country had never entered the winter games, also held every four years.

"When I got home," he said recently, "I decided to perfect my own skiing abilities and to find out how many other deaf skiers would be interested in competing abroad." He finally received 55 applications for the team.

At the summer games held in Washington, D.C., in 1965, Carmel served as interpreter for the Russian team and also buttonholed officials of the American Athletic Association for the Deaf for backing for a ski team. The AAAD board of directors approved the sponsorship of a

team at its meeting last March in Boston. Art Kruger, chairman of the United States International Games for the Deaf Committee, named Carmel manager and coach of the first USA deaf ski team.

Simon and Art worked together to select a team of 14 members, 12 men and 2 women. It was then necessary to raise \$15,000 by December 1st to complete the outfitting of the team and to finance the trip to West Germany. Art wrote hometown newspapers and people that \$800 was needed for each skier.

**Tamara Petre Marcinuk**, one of the two women chosen, is 17 years old and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Marcinuk of Fitchburg, Mass.

Tammy applied to the International Games for the Deaf Committee last winter. Even before the good news of her acceptance arrived, Tammy was determined to meet the competition if the opportunity arose. There were no moun-

she won the super slalom in Stowe. In the Deaf Winter Games she will enter the standard three races, downhill, slalom and giant slalom.

Tammy weighs a firm 112 pounds and stands five feet, three inches tall. Schooling for her began at the age of four at the Boston School for the Deaf in Randolph where she was educated for 12 years. She began her second year in the college preparatory class at Holy Family, a parochial high school, last September. Captain of her basketball team at the School for the Deaf for three years, Tammy is also an excellent swimmer, water skier, roller skater and dancer and enjoys ballet.

The Fitchburg Sentinel successfully enlisted the support of ski clubs (Tammy's a member of Mt. Watatic) and civic organizations to raise the needed \$800 for her and made it.

Officials of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association wrote us to say that they were glad to know that Thomas Hassard, 36, of Union, N. J., was selected for the first USA deaf ski squad because his record as a skier becomes more impressive.

Tom has been deaf since birth. He

## OUR COVER PICTURE

**Earl Ruffa of Berkeley, Calif., is shown skiing down a mountain slope in Chile, South America, a few years ago. He is one of the 12 men and 2 women selected for the first USA deaf ski team which will compete in the VI International Winter Games for the Deaf at Berchtesgaden, West Germany, February 20-25, 1967.**

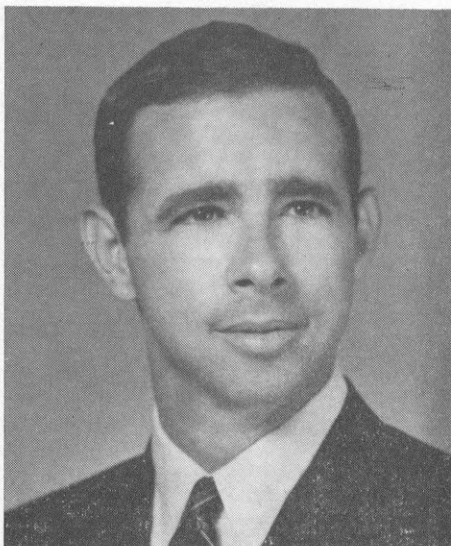
tains in the Fitchburg area steep enough for the Holy Family High School sophomore to practice on. For this kind of rugged terrain she went west last summer to the International Racing Ski Camp in Red Lodge, Mont. She lost a few races and won some too.

Tamara's Montana traveling companion was her dad. If the circumstances are right around February, Tammy will go to Europe in the company of her friend and ski coach, Jack Coffey, who taught her to ski four years ago on the slopes of Mt. Wachusett. She continued lessons in a group and then privately. As her skill developed she skimmed other slopes . . . Mt. Watatic, Haystack and around the East.

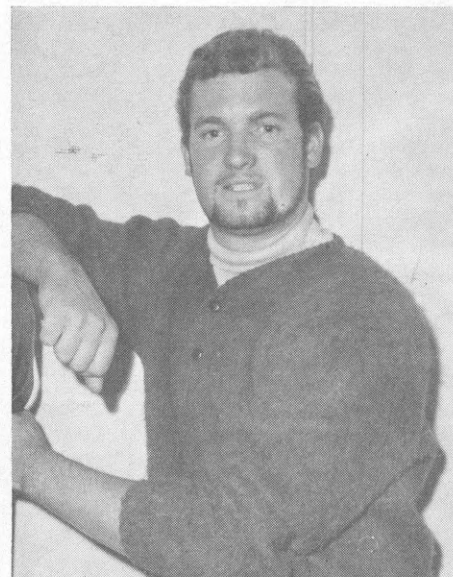
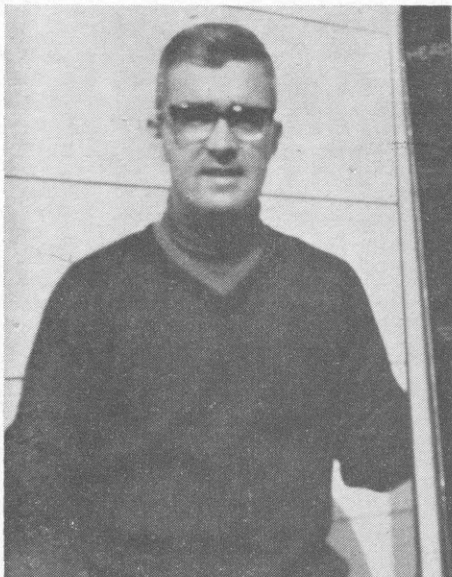
But with skiing as with any other sport in which an athlete excels, there comes the time when a performer wants more from his sport than pleasure. Tammy, despite her inability to hear, wanted to compete against others. She began racing and her mother is proud to report that this past season she won four races in the area and in Vermont. In April



Herbert Prouty Holbrook, Jr., of North Crafton, Mass., has been deaf from early childhood, but he rose above this handicap to become one of the best ski jumpers in the country. He has beaten some of the world's finest jumpers, including Art Tokle and Art Devlin and world-famous foreign jumpers. His name is recorded in the New York Times Sports Almanac of 1965 and also in the Information Please Almanac Atlas Yearbook 1965. The nation's No. 1 deaf ski jumper at 35 years of age stands 5-4½ and weighs 150 pounds. He has the physique of a champion weightlifter and a personality to match. He is an inspiration to the deaf skiers everywhere.



To Simon Carmel (above) of Rockville, Md., manager of the first USA deaf ski team, goes a lot of credit for the organization of the United States entry in the forthcoming Winter Games for the Deaf in West Germany.



Three New Yorkers are among the skiers who will represent the United States at the 1967 Winter Games of the Deaf. Left to right: Richard J. Roberts, Gloversville; Scott Sigoda of New York City; Richard F. Cornish, Jr., Carmel.

took up skiing seriously in 1952, the year he graduated from Baylor University with a degree in physical education.

Hassard was a member of the Watchung ski team that took first place in the state championship races in 1964 and 1965. He placed 14th in a field of about 140. He has won several awards and is one of the top skiers in the state.

The annual Watchung Amateur Ski Club trophy, a beer mug on a wooden pedestal, appears to belong to Hassard because his name has been on it for three of the last four years. He's 5-11 tall and weighs 170 pounds.

**Hassard had hesitated because of his deafness, to accept club presidency for several years, but finally this year has been prevailed upon. He has served both junior and senior programs in the capacity as amateur instructor and coach and attended last year's United States Ski Association coaching clinic in Hanover, N. H. The Watchung Ski Club is one of the oldest USEASA clubs in the East. No wonder he got his \$800 easily.**

Hassard lives with his wife, Joan, also deaf, and his eight-year-old son, Charles, who prefers to be called Chuck. All are skiers. Chuck skis with his father down the expert trails. Joan sticks to the milder slopes.

Hassard reads lips but he often uses

the language of signs when talking with his wife. He teaches remedial physical education in Union Township public schools except for the high school where he graduated before enrolling at Baylor University. He works individually with handicapped and mentally retarded children.

**Herb Holbrook sets a dizzy pace, soaring in a silent world.**

Stone-deaf all his life, this 35-year-old North Grafton, Mass., native and ex-Vermont has been flying high ever since he was 9, ski jumping to scores of honors and filling his new home with trophies.

Currently, despite his handicap, he was North American champion in a ski jump event held in 1964 at Berlin, N. H.

Many deaf persons, at ski-jumping heights, could suffer dangerous dizziness and lack of balance and coordination. Not so with Herbert P. Holbrook — "It's never bothered me," he maintains. He taught himself to ski on gentle New England slopes. "I wanted to try jumping, even when I was just a kid. I went off an easy jump three times and didn't fall. From then on, I liked it!" His first real big one was a 150-foot plunge in Brattleboro, Vt.

Holbrook ranks as one of New England's outstanding amateur jumpers. In 24 years on the boards, he estimates he's gone off the edge "nearly 35,000 times."

**He has 47 trophies so far, among them 10 firsts in New England and New York meets. But he considers a ninth-place spot, competing against 79 experts from all over the United States, as one of his best performances. That was on Feb. 28, 1965, in the U.S. National Ski Jumping Championships.**

The January 1964 issue of the **Silent Worker** and also the January 1966 edition of **THE DEAF AMERICAN** carried stories on his exploits. And there was a three full pages story about him in the Worcester Sunday Telegram, February 21, 1965, and with several pictures.

The 5-foot-4½ Holbrook was born in Swanton, Vt. At 6, he entered the Austine School for the Deaf in Brattleboro and graduated in 1948. He is a printer connected with the Worcester Telegram-The Evening Gazette-Sunday Telegram.

Another one who is happy is his slim, jolly, sports fan wife, the former Charlotte E. Ward of Hopkinton, Mass., also 35. She is a graduate of the Clarke School for the Deaf.

**Herb Holbrook decided to retire from ski jumping after the 1965 season, but changed his mind so as to help and compete for Uncle Sam at the forthcoming Winter Games. The nation's No. 1 deaf ski jumper, he is this country's**

# WELCOME TO OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS IN '67

**"Where Industries and Agriculture Prosper—and the Deaf Benefit"**





These deaf skiers are members of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association. Left: C. Thomas Hassard, Union, N. Y. Right: William F. Wehner, Peru, Vt. Both are ski instructors.

#### **brightest hope for the jumping championship at the Winter Games.**

Besides those three topnotch deaf skiers, other skiers selected for the United States team:

**Arthur Valdez, Salt Lake City, Utah**  
**William F. Wehner, Peru, Vermont**  
**Scott Sigoda, New York, N. Y.**  
**Richard F. Cornish, Jr., Carmel, N. Y.**  
**Richard J. Roberts, Gloversville, N. Y.**  
**Gary A. Mortenson, Twin Falls, Idaho**  
**Earl Ruffa, Berkeley, Calif.**  
**Trotter H. Cowan, Seattle, Wash.**  
**Grant A. Young, Hartford, Conn.**  
**Edwin LeRoy Cornilles, Beaverton, Ore.**  
**Georgianna May Duranceau, Seattle, Wash.**

Those 14 qualified skiers together have a total of 215 years of skiing. **Ruffa**, 45, is the oldest on the team. Last April he took third place in the Veterans Class II Far West Ski Association Giant Slalom championships. He is a member of the Sugar Bowl Ski Club and owns a chalet at Donner Ski Ranchs. A confirmed bachelor for several years, he was married not long ago to one of the Canaday girls. He is a skilled carpenter and cabinet-maker, and he built that chalet there. . . . **Valdez**, a member of the Usquebaugh Ski Club at Aspen, Colo., is also an active water skier and tennis player. A 6-0, 160-pound, 30-year-old bachelor, he won water

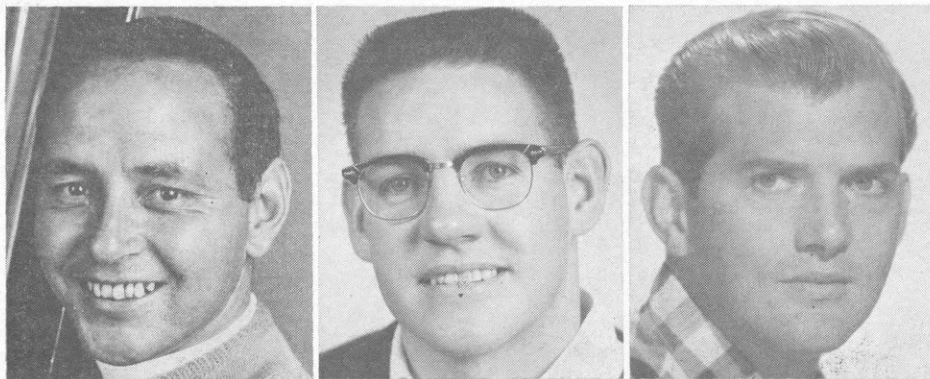
club ski honors last summer. He belongs to the Brighton, Utah, ski patrol. . . . A graduate of Gallaudet College, **Mortenson** in a linotype and TTS operator for the Twin Falls **Times-News**. He is married and has been skiing for 20 years and missed four years of skiing when he attended the college. Now 27, 5-8 and weighing 170, he is a member of Pomerelle Ski Patrol which is affiliated with the United States Ski Association and National Ski Patrol and has been a member of Intermountain Ski Association for the last four years. . . . **Cowan** is the most ambitious and serious of all those qualified skiers. He tried to compete for the United States at the last Winter Games at Are, Sweden, but due to lack of organization and money he could not go. Now he is happy because he has his \$800 to make the West Germany trip. A 6-2, 195-pound former all-around athlete at the Washington School for the Deaf, he has gone to mountains to ski every Sunday for the last six years. He is still a bachelor at 31. . . . **Cornish**, a native of Carmel, N. Y., began skiing 14 years ago at Birch Hill in Patterson, N. Y., during his schooldays. He was educated at the New York School for the Deaf, White Plains, and attended Williamsport Technical School at Williamsport, Pa. He formerly worked as a cabinetmaker with Nils Lindquist and with Gleneida Kitchens,

both in Carmel, and later as a machinist with Gar-Kenyon Instruments, Inc., Brewster, N. Y. Last year he joined the Norden Division of United Aircraft Corp., Norwalk, Conn., where he works as an engine lathe operator. This 25-year-old, 5-11, 170-pound skier is still unmarried. . . . **Roberts** is a typesetting machine operator for the Gloversville-Johnstown Leader-Herald. Now 31, he began skiing when he was nine. Born in Amsterdam, N. Y., he later moved to Johnstown with his family and since the age of five has been a Gloversville resident. He was graduated from the Rochester School for the Deaf in 1954. While in the school he was captain of the baseball team and also played soccer. In addition to skiing, he participates in swimming and handball at the YMCA. He's a member of the Boston Deaf Ski Club and attends many of its meets in Vermont. This 5-foot-6, 140-pound bachelor believes that the downhill run is his forte. The Gloversville Junior Chamber of Commerce undertook the fund-raising campaign for Roberts, and the Leader-Herald made a sizable donation. . . . **Sigoda**, 17, is another of the youngest members of the first USA deaf ski team. He is also a fine basketball player for the Fanwood School. His father has a winter lodge in Vermont. Father and son do most of their skiing at an area called OKEMO in the town of Ludlow. Scott is 5-9, and weighs 160 pounds. . . . **Young**, a 6-0, 165-pound, 29-year-old bachelor, has been skiing for 26 years. He won several prizes in cross country ski races when he was a student at Mackey Institution for Protestant Deaf in Montreal, Canada. A graduate of the American School for the Deaf at West Hartford, Conn., he is employed as a printer at Connecticut General Insurance Company in Bloomfield, which is financing his trip to Berchtesgaden. . . . **Wehner** is a graduate of the Clarke School for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass., and has been skiing for 26 years. He was a ski coach for Okemo Ski Club in 1959 and again in 1962. He was also a ski coach for Pico Peak Ski Club in 1961 and again in 1963. The last three years he has been a top ski instructor of the Emo Henrich Stratton Ski School. He is a member of the Professional Ski Instructors of America, Inc., and also of the USEASA, and has been for the last seven years. An excellent slalom competitor, he is 33 years old, 6-0, and weighs 175 pounds. . . .

# **AAAD BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT**

## **Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa**

### **MARCH 29, 30, 31, APRIL 1, 1967**



Three of the five topnotch deaf skiers from the Farwest. Left to right: Arthur Valdez, Salt Lake City, Utah; Gary A. Mortenson, Twin Falls, Idaho; Trotter Harry Cowan, Seattle, Wash.

A 6-2, 195-pound skier, **Cornilles** is an engineer senior draftsman for Tektronix, Inc., in Beaverton, Ore. Norman N. Silver, special staffing coordinator of Tektronix, raised the necessary \$800 to send Cornilles to the Winter Games. Now 30 and married, Cornilles has been skiing for 15 years. . . . **Duranceau** is the other female member of the USA ski squad. She is 20 years old, 5-6½ tall and weighs 130 pounds. Now a student at Seattle Community College, she has been skiing for seven years.

The first USA Deaf Ski Team, sponsored by the American Athletic Association, which is affiliated with CISS and the Amateru Athletic Union of the United States, will depart from John F. Kennedy Airport, N. Y., via KLM-Royal Dutch Flight #642 on Monday, February 13, 1967, at 6:30 p.m., and after a few days of training and a week of competition at Berchtesgaden, and a few days of touring the Alps countries, they will arrive back at N. Y. on Thursday, March 2, 1967, at 7:15 p.m.

The competition at Berchtesgaden, Hit-

ler's old hideaway in the Bavarian Alps, will include giant slalom, special slalom, downhill run, cross country flat races, jumping on a 50-meter hill and combined events and also relays. The Games are hosted by Deutscher Gehorlosen-Sportverband E.V., a German national athletic association. The organization of the Games will be by the Skiing Club and the Market-Borough of Berchtesgaden.

The first International Winter Games for the Deaf were held at Seefeld, Austria, in 1949, and the last four Winter Games took place at Oslo, Norway, in 1953; Oberammergau, Germany, in 1955; Montana-Vermala, Switzerland, in 1959; and Are, Sweden, in 1963.

The USA deaf ski team manager, Simon Carmel, 28, a native of Baltimore, has been deaf since birth. He is a skilled lipreader and is fluent in the language of signs, including the difficult Russian system. He also has translated texts into Russian and German.

On winter weekends, he teaches deaf skiers at the Oregon Ridge ski area north of Baltimore.

## The Law Says "Deaf Mute"

(From *Deutsche Gehorlosen Zeitung*,

Sept. 5, 1966)

(Translated by Ernest Schuster)

(Article based on complaint of a German woman who, when she deeded something notarized, was told that, because she was deaf, two witnesses were required.)

The standing of the deaf mutes or deaf in the eyes of the law is a wide ranging subject, which we can not discuss without exact knowledge of the material. It is a fact that every deaf person, regardless if he calls himself such, or deaf mute, by the completion of notarized documents must bring two witnesses along.

The writer of this article had to sign a contract recently. In paragraph 2 is written: Mr. N. N. is in the opinion of the notary a deaf mute, but can read and write. The notary used as witnesses . . . Mr. N. N. as a person who lost his hearing late in life was not comparable to a deaf mute, but he had to follow the requirements—as required by law.

It must be assumed that this requirement was not made according to the whim or feeling of discrimination by the lawmakers. The problem was, a citizen who is a deaf mute, cannot follow the discussion in front of the notary, and frequently does not understand the documents he is to sign. For that reason the presence of two witnesses at the discussions is required. They are to watch that he (the dummy) does not receive any "damage." The witnesses may object, if in their opinion the contract (or document) is harmful to the deaf mute. So, a deaf person or deaf mute can demand, before the completion of an important contract before a notary, that a teacher of the deaf, or a person whom he trusts is present as a witness to protect his rights, since he himself is not capable to judge that.

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# Humor

## AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

A married daughter of Mrs. Vernon (Jessie) Birck, Hemet, Calif., has an adopted daughter, now some 14 summers old—vivacious, witty and beautiful. It'll be a long time before winter catches up with her, particularly in Southern California. She's learned to spell on her fingers, so she can talk with her grandparents.

On a visit to Hemet some years ago I made her acquaintance when she was 10 or 11. Named Joy Ouimette (pronounced "we met"). I took the girl on my knee and proceeded to break the ice of reserve. And she beat me to it, and all bars of shyness were down. I pronounced her name, "Joy Quimette," and in a twinkling she said, "Have we?" I caught her in my arms and hugged her gleefully. The rest of the day was fun!

The Bircks sent me a piece from **The California News** of 30 years ago:

### DEAF POLICEMEN

Bucharest.—The traffic policemen of Bucharest have the reputation of being the most polite in the Balkans. The reason is that a number of them are deaf-mutes.

It was not charity that prompted the local police authorities to recruit men suffering from this particular infirmity. It was simply the necessity of putting an end to long and heated street debates between constables and offending motorists.

These arguments often degenerated into fisticuffs, and several times a day the flow of Rumania's capital was clogged, thanks to the loquaciousness and pugnacity of the traffic policemen.

While such debates gave local colour to the town and contributed toward enriching this country's dictionary of invectives—one of the most picturesque in the world—they, nevertheless, caused a serious traffic problem.

... However, the appointment of deaf-mute constables solved, as if by magic, the problem of street brawls with the police.

The new, silent officers have no other duty than regulating the traffic. They are placid, efficient, and their attention is concentrated only on their job. If a motorist infringes the law, there are no more swearing competitions in which the passersby participate with great gusto. The taciturn constable takes down in a dignified manner the number of the trespasser and the incident is closed.

Many a driver found himself in court without knowing how or why, thanks to the silent policemen. Incidentally, the innovation of deaf-mute officers also put an

end to corruption in the matter of road offenses.

\* \* \*

### WHAT'S IN A NAME!

Recently Dr. Richard G. Brill, superintendent of the California School for the Deaf, Riverside, stated, in a conversation, that he was born in a school for the deaf, specifically the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf, in Connecticut, of which his father, the late Tobias Brill, was superintendent at the time.

Dr. Brill was asked how come the name Mystic, what mystical or occult meaning was there about the school. What mystic powers had the school in oral teaching? (Perhaps this was facetious questioning—OK perhaps I'm stretching this a bit for a proper effect.)

He explained that the school was situated in a town named Mystic, and near a river named Mystic, flowing into Long Island Sound. Hence Mystic Oral School for Deaf.

\* \* \*

Newspapers told of President Johnson's operation for removal of a polyp in his throat. And for a short time he was speechless, and had to resort to pad and pencil when he wanted to say anything to the First Lady or to anybody else.

We recall the President spoke twice at Gallaudet. Perhaps he got his cue there (pad and pencil writing). Perhaps he appreciates, even a little more than before (while he was recuperating), what we the deaf, the speechless anyway, have to go through when using pad and pencil. The President was not above using signs, when he gave the traditional "OK" sign for newsmen. (You know the "f" finger sign.)

\* \* \*

In a recent Associated Press item under the byline of Geoffrey Gould, Dr. Leonard Elstad, president of Gallaudet College, said, of the two defections, deafness and blindness, deafness was the greater handicap. "Deafness shuts you off from people and blindness shuts you off from things. People are more important than things."

Dr. Elstad seems to bear out Helen Keller, who long ago opined that deafness was the greater calamity.

I am inclined to differ, and I'm sure most deaf people will concur with me on this view. The basic reason for disagreement is independence which we cherish and which the schools and Gallaudet instilled in us. Being deaf we still have ability to support ourselves, to acquire property, to raise families, to enjoy life visually, if not aurally. This includes traveling, camping, fishing, playing games, reading, watching children at play,

seeing nature in all its glory in different localities and different seasons, seeing what man has performed with his hands and with machines he has built—anything from this pen I am pushing, to the Golden Gate bridge, to the skyline of New York.

The blind must live in a four-wall world, in a perpetual haze. The only sense they have that the deaf lack is hearing. True, they join in vocal conversations, they hear the lisp and cry of children's voices, they hear beautiful music and singing. But they have to bump into things and people when they move around, and they have to be helped around on the street, in the park, in strange towns. They are generally dependent on others' labors for their living, ad infinitum.

I don't see why deafness is the greater handicap. I've been denied nothing in normal life but sound. And I don't miss it, even though I cannot use the telephone, and miss too much of what's said on TV.

Well, if there's more to this thing that Dr. Elstad and Helen Keller, two experts of the first stratum, know that I don't, then I prefer to stay in this state of blessed ignorance, thank you. You know, knowing it and being unable to redeem it, can hurt! Still...

Maybe the reporter misquoted Dr. Elstad.

\* \* \*

### LORD SEAFORTH

Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was invited one day to dine with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival, Lady Melville sent into the drawing room a lady of her acquaintance who could talk with her fingers, that she might receive Lord Seaforth. Presently Lord Guildford entered the room, and the lady, believing him to be Lord Seaforth, began to spell on her fingers quickly. Lord Guildford did the same, and they had been carrying on a conversation in this manner for about 10 minutes, when Lady Melville joined them. Her female friend said, "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man."

"Dumb, bless me," the man exclaimed, "I thought **you** were dumb."

—Taken from Edwin Allan Hodgson's book, circa 1891.

\* \* \*

### AN INTERESTED CHINAMAN

When Mrs. Cole returned to her home in Helena, Mont., there went with her a deaf-mute young woman. This was the first educated deaf-mute ever seen in those parts, and to see her talking with Mrs. Cole by signs was a curiosity to the mountaineers, and to the Chinese.

A Chinaman brought home the washing, and saw the deaf-mute for the first time, and was greatly interested in her: "Me never see Melican man like that before. Melican married?"

"No."

"Melican wantee get married?"

"No."

"Likee Melican man; not much jaw, jaw."

—Taken from E. A. Hodgson's book (1891)

# Analysis Of Research Stresses Potential Of Language Of Signs

Schools for the deaf have served unwittingly to reinforce a social stigma that unfairly attaches to the deaf a label that says "different" in the same way the Negro has been labeled "different." The schools have in the process worked to further isolate from society those they attempt to teach and accommodate to society.

The schools have done this in part by failing to investigate and develop one of the most central skills of deaf students, namely their use of the language of signs. They have failed as well to examine the possible relationship between the language of signs and the social development of the deaf.

Studies contend that the deaf are retarded between four to seven years and that their emotional development is blocked.

These are among the most salient points to which attention is drawn by "Language and Education of the Deaf," an analysis of research to date on deaf education, by Herbert R. Kohl, published recently by the Center for Urban Education, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036, as the first in a series of policy studies.

This 36-page Center for Urban Education study opens inquiry into a hitherto little explored area. The series of policy studies of which it is a part is designed to focus attention on whole areas of contemporary education to clarify their basic strengths and weaknesses in order to stimulate a reconsideration of important educational practices.

Mr. Kohl states, that, while most deaf adults communicate by signs, not one of the four methods of education for deaf children in the United States involves the use of normal language of signs. All four methods are essentially dependent on lipreading, which by itself, he holds, is inadequate for learning English. "None of the methods currently used in American schools for the deaf has produced results which encourage optimism," Mr. Kohl states.

Yet what the deaf do master is the language of signs. But the language of signs as it has been developed, he argues, is limited in conceptualizing and expressive power compared to oral language. It offers only "a restricted repertoire of responses." This limitation, Mr. Kohl suggests, may be serving to retard the social development of the deaf.

By avoiding the implications of the deaf child's dependence on the language of signs, the schools, Mr. Kohl believes, help frustrate the deaf child, add to his emotional difficulties and put a barrier in the way of learning oral language.

What should be done, he says, is have teachers of the deaf master the language of signs and seek to further its development. "Yet sign language be used in the schools and taught in the schools,

with oral language as the child's second language occupying more of the curriculum as the child gets older. Sign language should be used to show the deaf child why oral language has advantages."

One of the major areas in which Mr. Kohl sees the need for further investigation is the development of the language of signs. "Thus sign language is concrete and situation-bound it need not be so," he argues. "Perhaps it has remained on such a primitive level precisely because it has been so suppressed and has been neither developed nor articulated within the school curriculum."

The Center for Urban Education plans a followup report within a year to study the effects of Mr. Kohl's initial report. The Center is an independent non-profit corporation founded in 1965 under an absolute charter from the New York State Board of Regents. Last June it was designated a Regional Educational Laboratory under Title IV of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965. Its major goal is the improvement of the education necessary and appropriate to the contemporary urban settings of a pluralistic and democratic society.

Mr. Kohl is the author of an examination of 20th-century philosophy, **The Age of Complexity**. Formerly a research assistant at the Center, he currently is attached to the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation.

## Model Secondary School For the Deaf Act Passed

Public Law 89-694, known as the "Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act," was passed by the House on October 11, by the Senate on October 13, and signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on October 15. Below is the full text of the Act:

### AN ACT

To authorize the establishment and operation by Gallaudet College of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the National Capital region.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act".

### Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 2. For the purpose of providing day and residential facilities for secondary education for persons who are deaf in order to prepare them for college and other advanced study, and to provide an exemplary secondary school program to stimulate the development of similarly excellent programs throughout the Nation, there are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary for the establishment and operation, including construction and equipment, of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve primarily residents of the District of Columbia and of nearby States, including sums necessary for the construction of buildings and other facilities for the school.

### Definitions

Sec. 3. As used in this Act—  
(a) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.  
(b) The term "construction" includes construction and initial equipment of new buildings, expansion, remodeling, and alteration

of existing buildings and equipment thereof, including architect's services, but excluding off-site improvements.

(c) The term "secondary school" means a school which provides education in grades nine through twelve, inclusive.

### Agreement With Gallaudet College to Establish Model Secondary School

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf (created by Public Law 89-258, 42 U.S.C. 2495) is authorized to enter into an agreement with Gallaudet College for the establishment and operation, including construction and equipment of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve primarily residents of the District of Columbia and of nearby States.

(b) The agreement shall—

(1) provide that Federal funds appropriated for the benefit of the model secondary school will be used only for the purposes for which paid and in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Act and the agreement made pursuant thereto;

(2) provide for utilization of the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf to advise the college in formulating and carrying out the basic policies governing the establishment and operation of the model secondary school;

(3) provide that the college will make an annual report to the Secretary;

(4) provide that in the design and construction of any facilities, maximum attention will be given to excellence of architecture and design, works of art, and innovative auditory and visual devices and installations appropriate for the educational functions of such facilities;

(5) include such other conditions as the Secretary, after consultation with the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(6) provide that any laborer or mechanic employed by any contractor or subcontractor in the performance of work on any construction aided by Federal funds appropriated for the benefit of the model secondary school will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5); and the Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standards specified in this paragraph, the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

(c) The Secretary shall submit the annual report of the college (required by clause (3) of subsection (b)) to the Congress with such comments and recommendations as he may deem appropriate.

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# Trials And Terrors Of 'Moments Preserved'

By ERIC MALZKUHN

The National Association of the Deaf convention show, "Moments Preserved," put on in San Francisco during the week-long meeting last July, was a significant milestone in the history of drama for the deaf. Not significant in the sense, perhaps, of advancing musical drama in general, when compared with such important works as "South Pacific," "My Fair Lady," etc., but still important as the first original musical, in which lyrics were integrated with the plot, **by and for the deaf.**

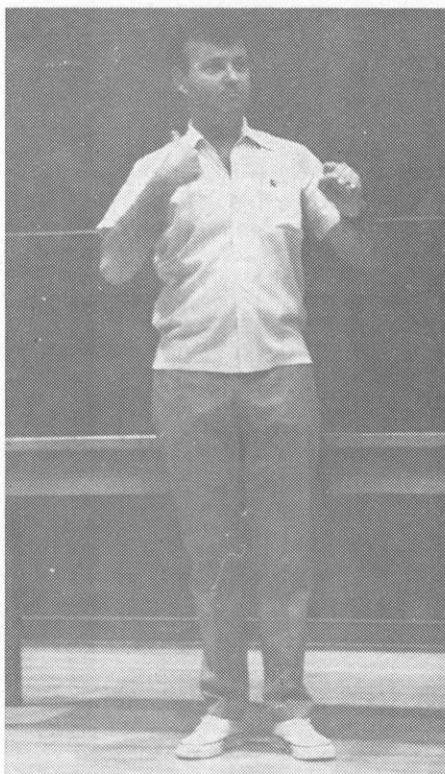
It could be said that the staging of such a show is relatively easy, if the right ingredients are there: the main ingredients being a veteran actor-director-mime-showman, and a veteran actor-director-playwright. These two are to be rubbed together vigorously enough so that a creative smoulder results, to which is added the complementary tinder in the form of a crew of dedicated and skilled actors and production people. Add timber in the form of an appreciative optience of 1,500 and a rollickingly lyrical conflagration results.

The whole thing started when Chairman Julian Singleton picked Nancy Lee Schmidt and Joseph Velez to be in charge of entertainment of the entire NAD convention. Although both veteran and talented thespians, neither had much creative experience, so they asked Bernard Bragg and the writer to help. At this time the whole thing was amorphous, based on Mrs. Schmidt's idea of a basic barroom setting, into which various California characters would appear, introduced by an Old-Timer, and perhaps act out portions of history more or less on an ad lib basis. Wolf Bragg suggested that since we wanted a quality product, we would best be served by putting on a show as professional as we could achieve. I offered to write a script and Bernard offered to direct.

We had a few more meetings in which Bernard offered some more basic plot ideas. Glancing at the calendar, which was peeling off leaves inexorably, I decided to take what I liked and go ahead. If it was good enough for Shakespeare. . .

So I went to work on the script, adding and discarding characters and situations as I went along. Several of the cast Florita Corey, Joey Velez, Warren Jones, Francis Roberts and myself, had "cameo" bits that had pleased local people, and which were integrated into the whole, and Bernard came up with a delightfully novel opening scene.

At this time it was to be straight drama, with perhaps a few California songs thrown in on a "Variety Hall" basis. However, I had been planning an original musical comedy for some time, and as I worked on the script for the open-



**DIRECTOR** — Bernard Bragg, beyond doubt the world's foremost deaf pantomimist, is shown in a new role as director of "Moments Preserved," the feature presentation at the NAD convention in San Francisco last July.

ing scenes, I came up with a song. A change in casting, however, put the lady I originally wrote the song for in another scene, songless. So, to keep everybody happy, I came up with another song, for her. Then, as I went on, telescoping time and characters for dramatic effect, other situations suggested other song possibilities, and we ended up with eight original songs, and a full-fledged musical.

Dr. Hugo Schunhoff of the Berkeley School obligingly let us practice in a room at CSD where we marked off an area to the dimensions of the Sheraton-Palace "stage," and we gave up our Sundays for months to practice there, as an ensemble. For individual scenes, we sometimes practiced in homes of cast members whenever Director Bragg could herd us together.

The whole show was written with the idea in mind of utilizing what is now known as sign-mime, a free-form wedding of standard sign-language and pantomimic expression. Whereas sign-language proper is largely descriptive, sign-mime is both descriptive and creative, resulting in an intensely theatrical idiom.

Too much cannot be said about the heartwarming cooperation extended by all concerned. Although with the time element against us, there was some ruffling of feathers, but no one walked out. Nancy Schmidt took care of numerous details,

such as costumes, and so forth, that removed a burden from Bernard and myself, and Kay Norton was patience personified as makeup expert, prop scavenger, etc. Dean Swaim designed the sets, and Earl Norton did much of the work of putting them together, helped by his brother, Ken, and those of us who found time to wield a hammer and splatter paint.

The NAD officers were understanding enough to partition off the hall so we could have our only dress rehearsal the afternoon of the performance—and Boss Overseer Julian Singleton only smiled when we exceeded our proposed budget.

This was the first time Bernard and myself had worked together, and it proved an enormously fruitful collaboration; hopefully not the last. It helped a great deal, of course, that both of us had the privilege of studying under the late and highly talented Professor Frederick Hughes of Gallaudet College, the master showman of his time.

Bernard's key role of Master of the Revels kept the play moving along at an attention-riveting tempo, and his direction, after many a year of mostly solo performances, proved his consummate skill at ensemble staging.

As for my script—I would hope that it is only a beginning, not only for myself, but for the many other talented deaf writers we have who have been waiting for chance to show what they can do.

## O'Neill Foundation Offers Prize for Play for Deaf

The Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Foundation, which has sponsored two annual National Playwrights' Conferences at its Waterford, Conn., base, has announced its first playwriting prize. In conjunction with the Deafness Research and Training Center of New York University, under the supervision of Dr. Edna S. Levine, it is offering a \$500 prize for the best short play written by deaf playwrights for the theatre of the deaf.

Announcement of the prize was made by Dr. Levine and by Foundation President George C. White and David Hays, the scenic designer, who is the Foundation's project director for the development of theatre of the deaf. Also invited into the competition are the 20 young playwrights who were the guests of the Eugene O'Neill Foundation at its conference this past summer in Waterford and who witnessed a stunning performance of Euripides' "Iphigenia in Aulis" performed by deaf students of the Gallaudet College.

All manuscripts must be submitted to the Eugene O'Neill Foundation office, 699 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10021, by June 1, 1967.

# Repertory Theatre For Deaf Launched With NYU-Sponsored Playwriting Contest

By TARAS B. DENIS

How would you like to make \$500 and something of a name—perhaps overnight? Honest, there's nothing to buy, no trading stamps to lick, no strings attached whatever. All you need besides writing ability, of course, is the kind of imagination that can stretch a story into a short play which, if accepted, may very well be staged by the new repertory theater for the deaf—the one that so successfully made its debut at the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater in Waterford, Conn., last July.

Co-sponsoring the prize are New York University's Center for Research and Advanced Training in Deafness Rehabilitation, headed by Dr. Edna S. Levine who, incidentally, is the theater's original innovator, and the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Foundation, represented by David Hays, whose professional background includes designing sets for Broadway shows. George C. White is the foundation's president.

As outlined by Mr. Hays, now serving as the project's overall manager, the drama itself need not dwell on deafness, nor is the offer limited to deaf playwrights, however aspiring; writers and critics affiliated with the O'Neill Theater will also be permitted to compete. Tough, yes, but what better way is there to find out if you really have what it takes to crash the entertainment world? Hint: details will soon be released nationally, but don't wait—write!

Although the Federal government officially gave its go-ahead to the new theater for the deaf in April of this year, the idea that materialized into a Vocational Rehabilitation Administration planning grant actually had its beginning five years ago, shortly before the presentation of "The Miracle Worker" on Broadway. And that was when Anne Bancroft played the part of Helen Keller's dedicated disciplinarian and teacher, Miss Anne Sullivan.

In itself the role was terribly trying without having to learn the language of signs. But a script is a script, and Miss Bancroft's search for help led her—fortunately—to Dr. Levine, who suggested private tutoring by Mr. Martin Sternberg, then a member of her teaching staff. (Currently, Mr. Sternberg is nearing completion of a new dictionary of signs which is expected to be the largest of its kind ever published.)

It was at this stage that Miss Bancroft and Dr. Levine became fast friends, the outcome of which was something never before attempted. On the one hand, the unassuming, academic mind of Dr. Levine: dedicated to the deaf, adept at the business of getting the public interested in their cultural needs, a personality with a penchant for convincing. On the other

hand, the boxoffice appeal of Miss Bancroft: dedicated to the theater, adept at the business of getting a different kind of interest from her public, a personality who came away from her own lessons in the language of signs convinced that the deaf have much more to offer drama-wise. And so, it was in the joining of these two separate forces that the traveling repertory theater for the deaf had its genesis.

A word must be said here about Gallaudet College and its theatrical productions. Several years before Miss Bancroft's script came to be written, the plays presented at Gallaudet suddenly caught on. More and more outsiders became insiders, and this was even before its new stage had made the drawing board. In no small measure credit is due to Dr. George Detmold, who, besides being the dean of the college, is himself an experienced teacher of the theater arts. Through renovation of Gallaudet's traditional dramatics department and utilization of more modern concepts, which he injected into classics like "Oedipus the King," "Iphigenia in Aulis" and "Othello," to name a few, Dr. Detmold eventually brought class to the college stage.

It was "Othello," for instance, that originally inspired Dr. Levine, to say nothing of other important names who came to recognize the potential of deaf performers. One such name was Mr. Hays, a friend of Miss Bancroft and many other theatrical personalities, whose faith in the deaf never diminished despite the failure of the initial attempt to establish the new theater. Needless to say, lack of adequate financial backing at the time, rather than inopportune presentation of Dr. Levine's proposal for the theater project, was the main reason.

Of immense interest is the proposal itself titled "Project: Deaf Repertory Theatre" which, after careful collaboration with ANTA (the American National Theatre and Academy), Dr. Levine submitted to Dr. Mary E. Switzer, Commissioner of the United States Vocational Rehabilitation Administration in Washington, D.C. This was in May 1961.

From the outset, Dr. Levine argued that since it was known that "three-quarters of the deaf adult male working population and three-fifths of the deaf working women are employed in manual occupations," whereas "... only two-fifths of all men and one-fifth of all women in the total population are so employed," manual occupation was, and still is, a "traditional vocational pigeonhole for the deaf." To break with this undesirable situation she felt that something like a repertory theater was needed.

"The specific aim of the project," Dr.

Devine stated, "is to found a repertory theatre of deaf performers, assembled and trained by professional theatrical personnel of recognized stature, to present plays in the language of signs accompanied by spoken commentary that will:

1. Demonstrate the unique feasibility of the theatre arts as an occupational goal for talented deaf persons presently pigeonholed in traditional occupations;

2. Open up vocational possibilities in the theatre for the 'manual-occupational' deaf worker in behind-the-scene activities;

3. Bring the educational, sociocultural, and recreational benefits of the drama and living theatre to hearing-impaired communities throughout the country who are otherwise deprived of this type of personal enrichment;

4. Alert hearing audiences to the positive attributes, talents, and abilities of the deaf in the service of public and potential employer education;

5. Enable the deaf themselves in the role of performers not only to 'help themselves' in accordance with good rehabilitation philosophy, but also to enrich the lives of their own deaf peers in the role of playgoers;

6. Enrich the theatre arts with new technical challenges and the new form of dramatic expression presented by the deaf;

7. Perform an international goodwill and rehabilitation-demonstration service by playing before deaf and hearing audiences abroad."

Indeed, her "justification" for the need of such a project is a model of persuasion that is best appreciated in the original: "... the main concern of this project is with the vocational pigeonholing of the deaf in the face of their many varied talents and abilities and with the general state of occupational apathy, limited opportunities for vocational training, and insufficient worker self-actualization.

"The aim of this project is to disrupt this traditional pattern by demonstrating the establishment of an eminently feasible but as yet untapped vocational training and occupational area for the deaf with the implication that there are others that are also as yet untapped."

(Even as this is being written, Dr. Levine has gone ahead with plans to exhibit paintings and sculpture done by the deaf.)

"The present opening is in the sphere of the theatre arts. The unique advantages of this venture lie in the fact that the theatre and dramatic expression are not only vocationally suited to the talent resources that exist among the deaf but



also provide a critical tool for broadening the educational, sociocultural, and recreational horizons of the deaf at large.

"The deaf are born actors' the saying goes. They have to be since they rely on pantomime and acting as a major means of communication and expression for many years of their lives. Nevertheless, any special talents that exist among them are seldom cultivated. They are generally relegated to school plays and entertainments. A major exception, besides Bernard Bragg, a pantomimist of international fame who once studied under Marcel Marceau, is the Gallaudet College Dramatic Group under the direction of Dean George Detmold. Professional theatrical authorities who have witnessed Gallaudet College plays stated that some of the talent is outstanding judged even by high professional standards. Dean Detmold states that a substantial supply of such talent has passed through the Gallaudet Dramatic and Dance Groups, only to be lost in the traditional occupational world of the deaf. To rescue this talent from oblivion, cultivate it and from it found a new vocational enterprise is not only feasible but it is in complete accord with the modern spirit of vocational rehabilitation, and above all with the critical needs of the deaf at large for psychocultural stimulation and enrichment.

"For the large majority of deaf persons, the usual avenues of intrapersonal enrichment are either inadequate or completely closed because of verbal language and/or communicative difficulties. Reading skills are not well developed, and such avenues as radio, the TV, movies, theatre, concerts, lectures are closed by deafness. This results in an underdevelopment in many areas of essential knowledge—general, occupational, social, and cultural. In fact, the underdevelopment is generally considered the main reason for the occupational pigeonholing of the deaf.

"To fill in the gaps in knowledge and experience, there is no more powerful instrument than the theatre, particularly creative drama, presented in the language understood by most deaf persons (the language of signs) and dealing with aspects of living that are particularly remote from the deaf. Even for the normally hearing, the theatre is considered the most important of all fine arts because, to quote one eminent writer, 'In drama the whole of life can be lived with all its excitement and none of its dangers. . . . It helps the personality to self-realization by educating the emotions, stimulating the intellect, and coordinating movement and gesture to the wishes of the mind and spirit.'

"It is high time the educational values of the drama were employed in behalf of the deaf, and most fittingly, by the deaf themselves!

"It is also anticipated that the deaf repertory theatre will do a significant job of public education. Special provision has been made for this. The plays will

be presented with 'offstage' spoken lines to accompany the language of signs, thereby acquiring greater appeal for hearing audiences. Once these audiences, including potential employers, have been exposed to the talents and abilities of the deaf, there is no doubt that their attitudes will undergo significant improvement, and that this in turn will make for deeper interest in the problem of deafness and for broader vocational acceptance.

"The appeal of the deaf repertory theatre to hearing audiences opens up still another avenue for improved deaf-hearing relationships. It provides a situation which can be mutually shared, understood, and enjoyed by deaf and hearing alike, thus encouraging not only closer community interests but also strengthening family bonds among deaf and hearing relatives.

"The appeal of a deaf repertory theatre to international audiences is another unique attribute of such an enterprise. Of all the every-day languages used by man throughout the world, the one that comes closest to 'universal' understanding is the language of signs of deaf communities. The combination of the educative values of the theatre plus the common language of signs represents the extraordinary combination for the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. The fact that this combination was achieved through a rehabilitation effort lends further distinction and values to the enterprise.

"Finally, there is the potential contribution of 'deaf theatre' to the theatre arts themselves through the technical challenges presented and the novel form of dramatic expression involved. Among scientists, it is a common occurrence that work in disability points the way to improved management of the non-disabled. It would not be surprising to find the theatre arts deriving similar gains from work with deaf performers."

And so, with a blessing from the VRA, and the sweet smell of success still lingering in the air after last summer's two-day, standing-room-only premiere of "Iphigenia in Aulis" at Waterford, what does the future hold for the newly initiated repertory theater for the deaf?

Bearing in mind Mr. Hays' dissatisfaction with the ordinary when he is so sure that the deaf can, and **should**—to paraphrase a late eminent patron of the arts—do more for the theater than the theater can do for them, changes must be made.

To be sure, a change does not always result in something better, unless proven by time and often, in its absence, experiment. Without experimenting on the stage, the true potential of deaf performers can never be measured. Then, even if it manifests itself, quality must be understood in order to be appreciated. Not only will deaf players be expected to perform on a level much higher than that

which long has been taken for granted—until now the absence of initiative being at fault as much as the lack of competition—but deaf playgoers will have to learn to discriminate. In a sense, for every deaf individual concerned, good drama must become the rule and not the other way around.

To achieve this end Mr. Hays' immediate plans call for 1) setting up a drama school at Waterford consisting of some thirty to forty promising actors and company personnel, 2) including a staff of theater professionals to assist in their training and 3) conducting rehearsals for a professional touring company.

As of yet, the how, when and where regarding the auditions necessary in the selection of actors and other personnel, have not been announced. However, Mr. Hays has indicated that as soon as he has worked out a feasible plan which will enable him to reach effectively across the country, he will release the essentials. It is very likely that schools, clubs and other organizations serving the deaf will be on the theater's mailing list.

The selection of the professional staff, as emphasized by Mr. Hays, will include both deaf and normal-hearing personnel. A kabuki teacher, for example, will be needed as much as a teacher of the language of signs, and a dancing master as well as one in mime. Even the services of a fencing teacher—if poise means anything—must be enlisted. Available also, mainly in the role of consultants and advisers, will be personalities well known in show-business circles.

Once the actual company has been assembled, Mr. Hays hopes to begin rehearsals for its tours which, though uncertain at the time, may eventually include capitals abroad. He further predicts that besides a coast-to-coast performing circuit, the actors may do more or less dramatics coaching in communities around the country, some even settling down to permanent positions in schools that see the need for the theater arts as much as they do athletics.

All told, the new repertory theater—the showboat of the nation's deaf—has been launched. Commissioned, but yet unchristened, she floats in port: proud, the promise of potential in her planks, confident that her captain will come up with a crew capable of challenging the often rough seas of the entertainment world.

How will she sail? What storms will she weather? What ports will she visit? What cargo will she unload? Above all, what new dramatic adventures will she be able to add to the log of her sister ships already on those seas? Not just time, but tide, too, will tell.

# CHAFF From the Threshing Floor

By George Propp

The column heading for this month should possibly be changed to read: **Turkey Hash from the Threshing Floor**, as we are typing this the day after Thanksgiving. Did any of you see that giant turkey in **Life** magazine? A critter that size would be made to order for the Propp family—no more fighting over the drumsticks as we'd all dine off one of them.

From recent issues of the LPF we've been getting the reaction of students to summer school. We previously mentioned the favorable reaction of teachers, and are glad to report that students, too, think it is great. No one can any longer question the value of an extended school year, and serious thought should be given to the idea of making it a regular practice with state financial support.

Down in the bayou country Ed Scouten leveled his lance at the folks who equate fingerspelling with the language of signs and dealt pure oral education a mortal wound. Lipreading, he claims, is closer kin to the language of signs than fingerspelling, both presenting the viewer a fragmentary syntax that is difficult to relate with written English. The "Thresher" agrees, and is very proud of the fact that he discovered Ed long before the Russians did.

The commotion you heard back in October was caused by Eddie Foltz and other KSD football greats on both sides of the grave gnashing their teeth when the Iowa School for the Deaf ended a 21-game losing streak with a convincing victory over the Kansas eleven.—**The Kansas Star**

The Missouri Association of the Deaf has accumulated a fund of over \$72,000 toward the establishment of a home for the aged deaf. If potential aid from other sources materialize, the home will soon become a reality.—**The Missouri Record**

The "Thresher" award for the best "How I Spent My Summer Vacation" essay of the year goes to Barbara Riggs, a 1966 graduate of the Berkeley School for the Deaf. Barbara, whose father is a veterinarian in the United Nations AID program, is in Nigeria. In the November issue of the **California News** Barbara writes an interesting account of her hair-raising adventures there, of which eating fried caterpillars is not the least. Barbara will return to the U.S.A. in January in time to enroll at Gallaudet College for the second semester.

One of the most elated people we know of at the moment is Mrs. Herbert Larson of Anaheim, Calif. Mrs. Larson (Caroline McMullen of Ohio) was an active campaigner for Ronald Reagan, governor-elect of California. Her effort on Reagan's be-

half must have been considerable as she has recently been selected recording secretary for the local chapter of Republican headquarters. This is the type of community service that deaf society needs, and, by George, Don Pettingill should give this gal his red coat.

One of the things that holds a peculiar fascination for us is the continuously growing membership list of the Indiana Parents-Teachers-Counselors Organization. The latest figure is 673 members. Even when you consider the fact that Indiana has a faculty of 108 and perhaps a similar number of counselors, the number of parents working in this organization remains formidable. According to the PTCO **Communicator** the organization is involved in so many activities that there is work for everyone.

The Nebraska Sertoma Hearing Project, Inc., has negotiated a contract with Captioned Films to show the film "Silent World, Muffled World." The services of local Sertoma chapters across the nation will be enlisted to show the films in a minimum of 240 communities during the coming year. It is hoped that the deaf and the hearing impaired will make up a large part of the audience for these showings. While the basic purpose is to obtain bequests to the Temporal Bone Bank, we think the project will be an invaluable opportunity for local organizations of the deaf to interact with Sertoma chapters. The Nebraska Sertoma Hearing Project has been involved in a number of services to the deaf. Besides their services to the Temporal Bone Bank, they have also operated a testing program including "Dial-A-Hearing" by telephone, and they have also provided assistance to the needy with hearing and speech problems.

**Recommended Reading:** The Center for Urban Education of New York recently released a policy study on "Language and the Education of the Deaf." It is one of a series of papers on modern education problems. The paper was written by Herbert R. Kohl, an eminent writer and educator. Although Mr. Kohl has never been connected with the education of the deaf, he has apparently made a scholarly and thorough research of literature in the field. The viewpoints of an objective observer, we feel, are well worth reading. One of the interesting questions he raised is "why so many apparently failing and different philosophies of education of the deaf continue to exist."

According to Earl Elkins, counselor for eastern North Carolina, the Tar Heel state ranks third in the nation in number of persons rehabilitated during the year. Mr. Elkins has a caseload of 75.—**The North Carolinian**

**Ends and Pieces:** The AT&T gift donation of \$22,000 to the Alexander Graham Bell Association will help send Dr. Alice V. Stone, educational consultant, to any group of hearing impaired to explain new instruments and techniques to them. Dr. Stone has had teaching experience at Clarke School for the Deaf and in the public schools of Pennsylvania. . . . Fifteen supervisors of deaf personnel in GPO are taking manual communication courses provided by the combined efforts of GPO and Gallaudet College. . . . The Governor Baxter School (Maine) has adopted a platoon system in senior high classes. All students are grouped according to their ability level in each subject matter class.

## Educational Aides For The Deaf

Pursuant to the NAD policy of transmitting useful information to all state associations for their possible use, the following bill from California is again published in full. It should also be noted that under the 1965 amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of the U.S. Congress, interpreters may be provided for clients of state DVR agencies.

### Assembly Bill No. 2748

#### CHAPTER 1360

An act to add Article 3 (commencing with Section 6991) to Chapter 10.5 of Division 6 of the Education Code, relating to educational aides for deaf students.

(Approved by Governor July 15, 1965. Filed with Secretary of State July 23, 1965.)

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article 3 (commencing with Section 6991) is added to Chapter 10.5 of Division 6 of the Education Code, to read:

#### Article 3. Educational Aides for Deaf Students

6991. The Department of Rehabilitation shall administer a pilot program under which full-time students who are deaf or hard of hearing and who are clients of the department may be provided with the assistance of persons who shall be known as educational aides. The program shall be conducted at such campuses of the University of California, the state colleges, and junior colleges as shall be selected by the department. The program shall be conducted in cooperation with the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State Colleges and the governing boards of the participating junior college districts.

6992. A deaf or hard-of-hearing student at any of the institutions selected by the department to participate in the pilot program may, with the approval of the department, engage a person to serve him as an educational aide. Any person engaged as an educational aide shall possess the qualifications prescribed by the department and he may be compensated for his services at a rate not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per hour. Any deaf student whose engagement of an educational aide has been approved by the department shall be reimbursed by the department in the amount necessary to pay the compensation of his educational aide.

6993. The director shall report to the Legislature at its 1967 Regular Session regarding the effectiveness of the pilot program, such report to contain his recommendations for expansion or extension of the program.

6994. An educational aide may provide any or all of the following services for a deaf or hard-of-hearing student:

- (a) He may take notes in lecture classes.
- (b) He may provide manual or visual interpretation of the content of any class in which a deaf student is enrolled.
- (c) He may assist in transcribing tape recorded notes.
- (d) He may, within his capabilities, counsel a deaf student on academic problems.
- (e) He may serve as an interpreter for a deaf student in conversations with instructors and academic officials.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall terminate on June 30, 1967.





Jerry Fail

## NEWS

### From 'Round the Nation

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Harriett Votaw

### Colorado . . .

Daniel (Joe) Jones and his family surprised many of his friends at the Silent Athletic Club one night. They are making their home in Denver after a short stay in Washington, D.C. They had lived in Pasadena, Calif., previously. Daniel worked at the Denver Public Library before he moved to California where he later met his wife Kathy.

Mrs. Gilbert Evans of Los Angeles was a guest of Mrs. Elsie Reynolds in October. Francis Mog came to Denver for a couple of weeks from the East and then departed for the West Coast.

Bill and Eva Fraser returned home to Denver the last week of October from a very enjoyable two weeks in Hawaii. They joined an AAA tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Casper Jacobson of Phoenix, Ariz., flew to Denver for a couple days' visit. They were shown the sights by Verne Barnett and were entertained one night by Miss Ione Dibble at the Loren Elstads' home. Mr. Jacobson taught at the Ohio School for over 35 years. He and his wife retired to Phoenix to live. They were on their way to visit in Ohio.

James Gable of Mississippi dropped in at the Silent Athletic Club one Saturday evening and enjoyed meeting many new friends. He is employed at the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, which has a good number of deaf employees. Among them are Messrs. Dick Boyd, formerly of West Virginia; Loren and Kent Elstad, formerly of North Dakota; Ed Rodgers, formerly of Alabama; Keith Bowers, formerly of Boise, Idaho; Dan Price, formerly of Louisiana; Dick Flannagan, formerly of South Dakota; Bob McMahan, formerly of Kansas; Ralph Moers, formerly of Indiana; and Bob Bundy of Denver.

From time to time, others who attend

the International Typographical Union School at Colorado Springs come to Denver to take weekend jobs at either the Denver Post or the Rocky Mountain News. They are: Charles DiVencenzo of Rochester, N. Y.; Francis Langlais of Hartford, Conn.; Richard Crossen of Columbus, Ohio; and John Supalla of Minnesota.

The All Souls Guild for the Deaf (Episcopal) held its annual bazaar on Nov. 12 in the Parish House of St. Mark's Church. The turkey dinner, cooked by the men this year, was well attended.

The Silent Athletic Club held its Annual Athletic Awards Banquet at Andy's Smorgasbord on Nov. 19. Trophies were awarded to the winning basketball and softball players for the 1966 season. Afterwards everyone attended free movies at the Silent Athletic Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Norton attended the homecoming football game at the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs on Oct. 22. They met many of their former classmates whom they hadn't seen for many years. Leo and Doris returned to Iowa, this time to the northeastern part, to visit an ill relative during Thanksgiving week.

Open House was held at the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind on Nov. 22. The Herbert Votaws took this opportunity to drive down and view the new vocational building which was dedicated in September, an event they missed. They took Mrs. Mary Elstad and Mrs. Josie Kilhau along and brought home Bonnie and Ray Kilhau and Timmy Elstad for the Thanksgiving holidays. Also seen were Mr. and Mrs. Richard O'Toole and son David, Mrs. Richard Boyd and daughter Karen, and Mrs. Celia Ohm, who came down with Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Blanche Miers rode down with the O'Tooles and brought home her two daughters.

### Indiana . . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Lebert Jones, after having had their summer vacation plans (including taking in the NAD convention in San Francisco) cancelled due to the air lines strike, flew out to Hawaii in October.

Misses Amy Fowler and Elizabeth Green, retired Indiana School for the Deaf teachers, also flew out to Hawaii in the same tour group as did the Joneses.

Indianapolis lost two families to the Washington, D. C., area recently. In July, the Frank Swaffords moved to Annandale, Va. Then the last of October Robert Downing, Jr., and family made a similar change of residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Wesley are now living in Indianapolis after many years of residence in Lafayette.

The new Jacob L. Caskey Activity Building at Indiana School for the Deaf was dedicated on Nov. 4. In addition to a basketball seating capacity of 1500, the new building has an olympic-size swimming pool and a wrestling area. Work has been completed on a new football field and track. Stands on one side of the field will seat more than 1000. Also dedicated on Nov. 4 was the new intermediate primary unit.

The Indiana Association of the Deaf has scheduled its next biennial convention for June 16-17, 1967. Headquarters will be the Marott Hotel at Meridian Street and Fall Creek Boulevard.

While the Greater Indianapolis Deaf Club lacks a basketball team this year, the Anderson Club is playing a full schedule. In addition to twice-a-week league competition with hearing teams, Anderson has games with other clubs for the deaf in the Central Athletic Association of the Deaf territory.

### McClure Accepts Position As Florida Superintendent

Dr. William J. McClure is the newly-appointed superintendent of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine and will assume his new duties Feb. 1, 1967. For the past 10 years, Dr. McClure has been superintendent of the Indiana School for the Deaf. Previously he has served as superintendent of the Tennessee School for the Deaf and as principal of the Kendall School.

*Inter-Club Council of the Deaf Wishes You*

*Season's Greetings*

## Services For Adult Deaf In Utah Prove Worth

Special services for the adult deaf in the Utah State Division of Rehabilitation, which were initiated in the fall of 1965 through the efforts of the Utah Association for the Deaf and the Community Services Council, Salt Lake Area, will soon be one year old.

The anniversary will be observed only as another working day as Robert G. Sanderson, coordinator, and his "staff," Mrs. Mildred Richardson (who divides her time between him and one other counselor), struggle to keep up with the ever-increasing burden that has fallen on their shoulders.

The services in Utah are unique in that clients in need of "straight" social services as well as rehabilitation can be served by the office. This dual role was conceived as a possible solution in an area where population did not seem to warrant a separate social service agency. Based on records in the Division of Rehabilitation and the various United Fund agencies in the Salt Lake area, it was felt that the potential caseload could be handled by a coordinator who would take immediate responsibility for rehabilitation clients and—as far as possible—direct those with other problems to appropriate agencies or serve their needs himself. Based on this analysis, the 1965 Utah State Legislature approved a request by the State Board of Education for \$10,000 for the new services. The state appropriation was matched by Federal funds, giving the new office a total of \$26,713 for the biennium.

Although funds became available July 1, 1965, it was November before a qualified coordinator was found and the office opened for business. Mr. Sanderson, who also is president of the National Association of the Deaf, has proved to be a fortunate choice. Sanderson is deaf himself, having lost all his hearing at age 11 after an attack of spinal meningitis. He graduated from the Utah School for the Deaf, received his B.S. degree from Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., and his master's degree from San Fernando Valley State College, where he was one of five deaf trainees in the 1965 Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf. He has normal oral speech as well as a mastery of the language of signs and the ability to communicate effectively, at any level, with his clients, many of whom have severe language problems.

In prior years the Utah Division of Rehabilitation had served an average of 11 deaf and hard of hearing clients a year. In less than a month, as word spread that there was someone behind the desk who understood their language, this yearly average had been surpassed and Sanderson now has a caseload of 94, with an average of two or three new rehabilitation clients a week adding to an already all-but-impossible load.

(Recommended maximum caseload for rehabilitation counselors is about 50 deaf

clients. Deaf clients, because of communication problems, take two to three times as much time as the average hearing client.)

Approximately two-thirds of the clients seek vocational rehabilitation and the rest come in for help with other problems. Although some of these people have very serious personal problems, straight social work usually takes less time than rehabilitation. "Deaf rehabilitation cases are not considered closed until the client has been placed and observed to do satisfactory work for four to six months," Sanderson explained.

Although the Division of Rehabilitation is not an employment agency, Mr. Sanderson spends much time persuading area employers it will be to their advantage to accept these people.

Increasing numbers of multiply handicapped young deaf adults are applying for rehabilitation services. Training, counseling and placement are exceedingly difficult. The situation will become worse, since the proportion of these multiply handicapped deaf youths is rising in our schools. School authorities agree on approximately 30% as the number of exceptional children enrolled.

As coordinator, Sanderson also has responsibility for general programs affecting the deaf. Adult education classes, classes in the language of signs and more consideration for deaf and hard of hearing television viewers are examples. Essential programs are now being held back by lack of an adequate supporting staff.

Sanderson is at the University Club Building offices of the Division of Rehabilitation, 136 E. South Temple, in Salt Lake City, Monday to Thursday, and in the Ogden office, 924-24th Street, Suite 7, on Fridays. He also makes trips to other areas of the state when necessary.

One initial doubt has been resolved: Even in an area of moderate population density, such as Utah, there are so many deaf and hard of hearing people in need of help, who have held back in the past because of the communication barrier, that once the barrier is bridged, there will be more than enough work to keep a full-time vocational counselor busy. Adding other essential programs for total rehabilitation of the deaf makes the need for additional personnel imperative.

In fact, the volume of work has become so great that the management consultant firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, which recently made a survey of operations in the State Department of Public Instruction, recommended that the administrator of services to the deaf be given an adequate staff. This would include a full-time rehabilitation counselor for the deaf, a social worker and secretarial help.

However, Sanderson feels the concept of combining social work and rehabilitation services in the area of the deaf is

sound. "Rehabilitation usually involves some social work, and the setting seems to make it easier for deaf people with personal problems to seek help. Unlike people with normal hearing, deaf people find it very difficult to utilize existing community services." The plan to refer as many of these cases as possible to appropriate outside agencies has been only partially successful. "The communication barrier is so great it is often better for me to go to these agencies myself for advice and then relay it to the client," he said.

In spite of the many problems and occasional frustrations, Mr. Sanderson finds his new job the most rewarding of a varied career. "I enjoy working with these people. The great majority are capable, self-reliant and a credit to the community. Some of them need guidance, some additional training, others may need only a chance; they all need more understanding. The one thing they don't need or want is sympathy. This office is here to work with the deaf, to help when needed. But it is not and never was intended to 'do for' them."

"Rehabilitation pays," he added. "Authoritative 1960 figures show that annual earnings of rehabilitants at acceptance was \$394,524; and at closure they were earning \$3,306,004. Further, persons who were receiving public welfare support drew \$341,000; annual savings to the state from rehabilitation amounted to \$326,616. All of these people are now paying taxes instead of receiving welfare. Yet the cost of actual services rendered was only \$274,336. Obviously it pays to rehabilitate people! Increasing the staff so that more people can be served actually will result in a savings to the state. Indeed, the state is 'making money' from rehabilitation."—The Utah Association of the Deaf Bulletin, Fall 1966.

### New Bibliography on Deafness

Two of this country's oldest journals concerned with education of the deaf is now available in a single volume index touching on all phases in this field for almost 120 years.

**Bibliography on Deafness**, newly published by the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, is a selected, cumulative index of articles from its journal, **The Volta Review** (1899-1965), and the **American Annals of the Deaf** (1847-1965), official publication of the Conference of Executive of American Schools for the Deaf and the American Instructors of the Deaf. Divided into 28 subject categories, the bibliography lists approximately 3,450 articles by some 1,400 writers, many of whom have substantially influenced methods and philosophies in education of the deaf in the United States and in foreign countries.



# What Dr. Breunig Left Out

By B. W. SCHOWE, SR.

**Author's note:** My Aunt Emma, with whom I lived for a year when I was fourteen, was innocent of all academic degrees. But she was a proud woman who firmly insisted that I justify myself to myself in all I did. It was natural, therefore, that I should want to justify myself in her eyes when Dr. Breunig challenged my lifelong devotion to the "art" of being deaf in his paper titled "Great Expectations" which appeared in the October issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN. Accordingly, my justification of myself comes in the form of a letter to Aunt Emma.

December 5, 1966

Dear Aunt Emma:

Thank you for sending me a copy of H. Latham Breunig's paper on "Great Expectations for the Deaf." But I had already read it in THE DEAF AMERICAN and I am not quite sure whether I should be glad or sorry that you learned about the deaf people from such a source. It was very persuasive and I am pleased to have the opportunity to explain my position against the background of Dr. Breunig's thesis. At the same time I must express regret that so many of his points were grossly misleading.

You cannot be blamed for feeling that my failure to master the art of lipreading (or speechreading) as Dr. Breunig did reflects no credit on the family whatsoever. The work-a-day deaf person is always devalued and downgraded by the overblown tales of the perfect "normalization" of a deaf person which so frequently break into print. In the eyes of employers in particular, one who falls short of this purely romantic ideal is an inferior specimen of his own kind and, hence, a poor risk for employment.

Thus do the romantic glamorizers add to the burdens of the deaf. But I am not offering this as an excuse for my own shortcomings. That there are tens of thousands in the same boat with me does not alter the fact that if Dr. Breunig could do what he seems to have been doing, then I should be able to do it.

The only possible escape for my self-respect must be that there is something wrong in the picture Dr. Breunig paints and that lipreading isn't really as simple as he makes it out to be. This could be true, for, as you yourself must know, the spoken word is not formed entirely on the lips or any other visible part of the voice machinery. Whole categories of words may be uttered from identical position of the lips. If you want to know which one of the many possible words was spoken from a given lip movement, you have to go behind the lips and venture an educated guess about what was actually said. We call it an "educated" guess because, with practice, we can take advantage of various incidental clues—

such as facial expression and context.

The importance of these incidental clues makes it sound a good deal like what they call extrasensory perception (ESP). Now I would not want to say that ESP is all hogwash. You will probably recall a popular entertainer on the nightclub and vaudeville circuit a few years ago who wowed the customers with his uncanny ability to read their minds. His name was Joseph Dunninger and he insisted there was no hocus pocus about it what-

ever. Anyone could do it, he said, if they would only **dedicate** themselves to practice and concentration. He even published an instruction booklet with 10 lessons for the hopeful "thought-reader," as he called it.

Does that word "dedicate" seem familiar? It will if you read "Great Expectations" recently. Dr. Breunig used the word no less than 13 times in the last half of his thesis. The parallel between Dunninger and Breunig in their steady emphasis on "dedication" is so striking that the unbiased reader should be excused if he came to the conclusion that both men sought to invoke the same kind

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of occult powers in their pupils.

And this is more than a frivolous side-light. There are other, and perhaps more significant, parallels. None of the pupils of Dunninger ever matched the skills of the master; and it is hard to find a lip-reader who lives up to the claims of Dr. Breunig. Even Dunninger, himself, could perform effectively only when the stage was set. He could not rely upon "thought reading" for the ordinary purposes of life. He had to be told just like everybody else. In short, Dunninger's art had only limited utility.

And so it is with lipreading also. Dr. Breunig tacitly admitted such limits at several points, but he did it so casually that only a very critical reader might notice them. The essence of his "great expectation" was that, given "dedication" enough on the part of teachers, pupils and parents, means could somehow be found to override all limits.

Dr. Breunig was even more vague than Dunninger about how this ineffable "dedication" was to be achieved. Apparently, he meant that all and sundry would have to **try harder**.

Of course, such an injunction is a tacit admission that the goal is still beyond reach. So you see, dear Aunt, my own scant success with lipreading may not be such a serious blot on the family name after all. Though he does not admit it, there is room to doubt that even Dr. Breunig himself can read lips without an occasional failure. And believe me, dear Aunt, those occasional failures can be devastating.

My chief reproach of Dr. Breunig relates to his silence on this point. I am afraid he must be hiding something when he glosses over all such hazards as if they never existed. E. E. Calkins, one of the most articulate and materially successful deaf men who ever lived, writes poignantly of the occasions when lipreading failed him (**And Hearing Not**). Much the same can be said for Grace Barstow Murphy (**Your Deafness Is Not You**). And then there is John Kitto, one of the great spirits of all ages, who was probably most frank and appealing of all. (**The Lost Senses**—but you cannot get his book at the public library. It is long out of print.)

Each of these writers was deafened rather than deaf. They were perfectly articulate in speech as well as in the written word. And they used lipreading to the limit of their ability and the inexorable limits on the utility of lipreading itself. Nevertheless, all testify to the untrustworthiness of lipreading as a tool for social adjustment in a hearing world.

There can be no doubt about it, dear Aunt. There is a horrendous void in Dr. Breunig's thesis. How will "try harder" help me converse with the fellow-traveler on the seat beside me on plane, train or bus. And what should I do if he insists upon talking? Can you read lips from the corner of your eye, or the corner of the speaker's mouth?

And then there is the matter of what

Calkins calls "illegible" lips. Would Dr. Breunig care to assert that all lips are equally legible? In my own experience, legible lips seem to be the exception rather than the rule. And it makes a world of difference to the lipreader.

I do not think it is quite fair for Dr. Breunig to sweep all these hazards under the rug and tell us that we can overcome all difficulties if we "try harder." My own profession was similar to that of Dr. Breunig in many ways. I worked with business statistics, chiefly in the field of labor economics. I can easily imagine the climate in which Dr. Breunig works and the normal hazards for lipreading in that climate.

I would be especially interested in finding out how he follows the swift give and take of the dialogue in departmental conferences. That is something I was never able to learn, though sometimes I got swept up in such a conference and performed as creditably as several other figureheads—even though being a figurehead was never a role that appealed to me.

Then there is the telephone . . . but let us not go into that. This letter is not the place for a complete inventory. Nor can I pretend that I have ultimate solutions for every problem. All I aim for here is to show that the "try harder" doctrine is woefully—almost criminally—limited; and to sound the tocsin for a broader approach, up to and including the readily visible manual mode of communi-

cation whenever and wherever it will promote mental health and the optimum level of integration in hearing society.

Let there be no doubt about one thing. Namely, that mental hygiene is involved in the free flow of interpersonal communication. Behavioral scientists are agreed on this point. You cannot expect mental health when the channels of communication are clogged. When this happens, about all that a psychiatrist can do for you is to clear out the debris and restore the flow. There is a huge volume of literature ready to provide illumination on this point. But for some reason that is hard to explain, Dr. Breunig and the very influential group he speaks for never—but never—try to turn this revealing light in the direction of problems of the deaf.

My own view is that the flow of communication, as such, is the core of our problem. We should not hesitate to use the manual mode when it is necessary to maintain the flow—even at the expense of incidental deviation from culture norms and the ethnocentric stigma that goes with such deviation.

There! dear Aunt, I have gone and done it. I have started writing the jargon of the behavioral scientists. Some of those terms have a special meaning for the highbrows but I have a sneaking suspicion that you will follow my drift.

In any event, please stick with me just a little longer. I think I can explain.

As a matter of principle, Mr. Calkins

#### "E. M. G."

Edward Miner Gallaudet,  
Famous son of famous father,  
Dreamed a dream and built a college—  
And this is why tonight we gather.

When a human need is met,  
Someone always shows the way.  
Such a man was Gallaudet,  
Whom we honor here today.

When our goals are higher set,  
Someone had the faith to see.  
Such a man was Gallaudet—  
Gave that faith to you and me.

Edward Miner Gallaudet,  
Leader . . . Scholar . . . Gentleman!  
Dreamed a dream and built a college . . .  
And-this-has-made-all-the-difference!  
This has made the difference!

To you,  
And me.

—James N. Orman, '23



denied himself the use of the manual mode of communication (\*) and the deprivation he felt most keenly was that of the easy camaraderie that would go with relaxed discourse with interesting people in the social and business circles to which he normally belonged. He turned more and more to the austerity of lonely hobbies which gave free rein to his creative talents but still denied him the balm of human companionship.

I do not doubt that Mr. Calkins found great satisfaction in his hobbies. But when I visited him in his New York apartment when he was approaching his 90th year, his mouth was so unsmiling and bitter that I was disconcerted throughout the interview. In his definitive biography, he admitted that he was not the happy philosopher that some of his writings seemed to make him out to be. I had noted that and passed it off as a modest disclaimer only. After I had talked to him, however, it began to loom large in the total picture I had of him. And the happy smiles of my deaf friend down the street, not wealthy or particularly distinguished, also took on new meaning.

This one experience cannot be taken as conclusive by any means. But it does fit in neatly with the findings of the behavioral scientists. And it must be true that we can ignore this consideration only on grave peril of irremedial damage to the personality of the deaf child and to his eventual adjustment to society—to any and all societies, to "society" at large.

Forgive me this long letter, dear Aunt. But really it is only a skeleton outline of all I would like to say on the subject. Given more time and space, it would

(\*) Although he never mentioned it in his books, in a letter published in the **Volta Review** many years ago he admitted that his hearing wife helped him over some rough spots by means of fingerspelling.

## Art Exhibit Center For Deaf Artists

Art exhibit space for the works of professional deaf artists is currently available at the Center for Research and Advanced Training in Deafness Rehabilitation at New York University, according to Douglas Burke, chairman of the National Association of the Deaf's Cultural Committee. Dr. Edna S. Levine, director of the Center, conceived the idea and has offered to provide the space for the exhibits. Eventually she hopes to establish a permanent Art Exhibit Center for such works.

The Center will exhibit the works of sculptors, painters, poets and other artistic achievements of deaf artists. Works that win national honors in the cultural program of the National Association of the Deaf will also be exhibited there.

It is hoped that the exhibit can be started in the very near future. All deaf artists are encouraged to submit a brief description of the works that they wish to have exhibited. Anyone knowing of deaf artists, regardless of the nature of their art, is asked to inform them of this opportunity or help the NAD Cultural Committee to contact them.

For further information, write to:  
Douglas Burke, Chairman  
Cultural Committee  
National Association of the Deaf  
11502 Bucknell Drive, Apartment 3  
Wheaton, Maryland 20902

be easy to show that the Breunig credo is authoritarian dogma which would restrict and restrain the normal dynamism of the human spirit, in association with fellowmen. It adds nothing whatever to the deaf person's kit of tools for social interaction. All schools teach speech and lipreading. The only difference in schools is that some are more or less permissive about the use of the manual mode of communication, some are more or less authoritarian in excluding its use.

Dr. Breunig's plea, in its elements, is for more—not less—authoritarianism in education of the deaf child. He would "try harder" to coerce the deaf child to follow the narrow path of conformity—not so much because conformity would speed his education or facilitate his social adjustment as because Dr. Breunig sees conformity as a worthwhile goal for its own sake.

You can easily imagine how that conformist doctrine would appeal to me. Wasn't I always polite and conformist when I lived with you?

No!?

Why, Aunt Emma! How could you say such a thing?

Affectionately yours down through the years,

Ben

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

On October THE DEAF AMERICAN Dr. Latham Breunig's speech on "Greater Expectations for the Deaf" at Kent State University had my fourth perusal. Though I considered several of his statements fantastic, I concurred with him heartily when he said:

"Obviously the professionals in deaf education and special education are key people in deciding how far the child goes. Is their training of high calibre under competent instructors? Do they have the attitude that deaf

children may be capable of high levels of accomplishment? Are they dedicated toward achieving these ends? Do they take the long view and prepare the child for a good life, or are they simply interested in moving them through school expeditiously?"

This statement is not a strange one to the intelligent deaf citizens and our top educators in the deaf children's education. A true educator of the deaf is logically recognized as the most practical, deeply and devotedly dedicated one whose further insight is emphatically and empathically illuminated by the language of signs and fingerspelling in the native freedom of each deaf individual in school whether he is orally trained or not; withal, this same educator is the one who mingles humbly with all sorts of deaf people. Have the rabid oralists met this high standard of philosophy in the deaf education? Nobody understands the Chinese people unless he understands the Chinese language. Any educator who tries to teach the deaf children without the ken of fingerspelling and language of signs are plainly pseudo-intellectuals and should be called rotten eggheads. Is he exhibiting the star pupils and the favorites of the wealthy class to visitors and gullible parents and keeping the slow learners behind? In fact, many slow learners have to be dumped by the parents into the state schools for the deaf where they discover freedom and happiness for higher education.

Carl B. Smith

\* \* \*

Dear Editor:

I was very pleased to see the speech by Dr. Latham Breunig in the October issue. Being that my background is oral and that we live in the same city, it is quite natural that Dr. Breunig and I are friends.

I heartily agree with the title of his paper and only a few years ago I would have agreed with everything he says. However, being a rehabilitation counselor for the deaf and working and associating with all types of deaf people, both manual and oral, from postgraduate college level to near-illiterate level, as well as a few who are totally illiterate with no means of communication other than gestures, I have learned about the deaf through experience what no one can learn from reading and casual observance or association with a select few.

I am convinced that if Dr. Breunig had chosen to devote his energies, leadership and intelligence to helping his fellow deaf people rather than to chemistry and statistics, he would be one of our outstanding leaders. Instead, and unfortunately, he is a mere observer, having to rely on other people's thoughts and writings (as exemplified by the long bibliography at the end of his Kent State speech). If Dr. Breunig had spent as much time helping adult deaf people to fight the many barriers to success as he has with chemical and statistical problems, then his views

would certainly be far different than are expressed in the Kent State speech.

Speech and lipreading are unquestionably two of the greatest vocational assets a deaf person can possess. However, motivation, work skills and command of language are far more important. Speech and lipreading are equally valuable social assets, but personality, sense of humor and command of language are far more important. In essence, speech and lipreading are a convenience rather than a necessity.

I think that Dr. Breunig's understanding of what brings about vocational success would be greatly enhanced if he worked for a company that would hire deaf people on the basis of ability to handle a job rather than on the basis of speech and lipreading abilities. Whenever I talk to his employer's personnel representatives, they always explain that they will hire deaf people if they can speak and read lips. I do not think that Dr. Breunig is directly responsible for this policy, but I do think that he could use his influence to bring about a change. After all, he suggests in his speech, "Employers need to be made aware that deaf people make good workers." I suggest that he drop his prejudice and start with his own employer.

Dr. Breunig's paper, while containing some unquestionably true information, is best summed up by his own quotation: "As a professional statistician I object to sweeping generalizations being made from a small amount of unreplicated evidence." I do not need to be a professional statistician to say that his own paper contains many sweeping generalizations. I say this from my experience in working with deaf people.

David W. Myers

Indianapolis, Ind.

\* \* \*

Dear Editor:

It was good to see Breunig's article in the October issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN. As a member of the editorial staff and the NAD Executive Board, I know of your many attempts to get ODAS members to submit their speeches for publication. Now, if only the **Volta Review** would publish some of the papers of NAD leaders, we would have a true exchange of speech, ideas . . . and the press!

Some of Breunig's statements are certainly revealing!

"From the 20 charter members at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1964, the ODAS has grown in two years to 146 members. It is true that this may not be large in numbers . . ." No need for him to apologize! **WE** know just how rare good oralists are.

"But then we (ODAS) have been interested in quality, not quantity." I wish they would start telling that truth to parents, also, instead of leading them to believe ODAS members are just average oralists. Speaking of quality, the NAD has **several hundred** members who are every bit as oral as **any** the ODAS has

to offer. These NAD members, however, insist on working for the benefit of **all** the deaf, rather than discriminating against the less fortunate ones.

"Despite the fact that most leaders of this organization (NAD) are able to speak and read lips very effectively, its bylaws stipulate that their deliberations shall be in the American language of signs." NAD bylaws do not so state. They only require that officers know the language of signs. Why not? It is much faster, and more effective than lugging around all the equipment that the ODAS needs for their meetings, e.g., overhead projectors.

"It 'bugs' me that these people (NAD) who are able to communicate orally do not strongly advocate providing these skills to deaf children . . ." Correction! We **DO** strongly advocate oral training for deaf children. We just draw the line at denying them **ANY** means of communication when they **can't** benefit adequately from oral training, and when this limitation slows down their learning process at the expense of the ability to utter 25 or 30 words. The NAD, incidentally, still believes in the basic American right . . . "freedom of speech."

"In the 20 years that I have been on the Board of Trustees of the Clarke School, the School has 'given up' on teaching not more than four children on the oral method alone . . ." Only four turned down in 20 years!! Then there must be hundreds of successful graduates of Clarke, CID and other leading pure oral schools around the country; yet in two years they have managed to find only 146 with enough "quality" to be accepted as members of ODAS.

"As a professional statistician, I object to sweeping generalizations being made from a small amount of unreplicated evidence." Isn't the ODAS the most perfect example of that complaint? Only 146 out of 260,000 or more deaf adults. A professional statistician should be more careful about such sweeping generalizations and get out and mix with that vast majority of deaf people and collect some accurate statistics.

"Some parents may not have been perceptive and perhaps pushed him (the child) beyond the realistic limits of his capability . . ." Now, I wonder just who could have brainwashed those poor hopeful parents to do such an immature, unrealistic thing.

"Obviously what one accomplished depends heavily upon his own intelligence." Precisely.

"But can one be really happy as an 'underachiever'?" Who is to decide what constitutes an "underachiever"? Most certainly not a group of 146 hand-picked "achievers."

"But we are not a mutual admiration society." The man protesteth too much. Which raised the question of who decides the 146 ODAS members are quality, and the many NAD members who have been invited to join the ODAS, but rejected the overtures for obvious reasons, are not?

"People believe what they want to believe." A master understatement, and

from a professional statistician. What I object to is the distorted image of the **average** deaf being projected by people who claim to be average products of oralism. They only make educators of the deaf look a lot worse than they really are, and the adult deaf look a lot worse and underachieving than they really are. They **DO** accomplish one thing though . . . they make oralism appear a lot easier and better than it really is.

In spite of all the above **theories**, (or maybe because of them) the progress of the last few years toward better understanding and public acceptance of the language of signs, the deaf, and their amazing abilities which **DO NOT** depend on speech and lipreading, is downright encouraging.

Don G. Pettingill

\* \* \*

Dear Editor:

I suppose that THE DEAF AMERICAN is the only place where I can express my feelings about the recently established organization, Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf.

For some time ago I received a copy of mimeographed letter from the chairman of the membership committee of the above named organization, application form and some sections taken from the organization's constitution. I was quite anxious to join this organization because I believed that those engaged in psychological and social services for the deaf should have an own organization, similar to the American Instructors of the Deaf.

Alas, I was disappointed! The letter was written in sloppy English; for example, it asks, "Who is the professional worker with the Adult Deaf? . . . Does he speak with a single lonely (sic) voice?" Et cetera. And the letter informs that the membership admission requirements later "will be tightened" and that "certified standards will have to be met before one can join," and finally comes with an offer: "So join NOW while the opportunity is available." As this letter and application form were in fact sent to **all** the faculty members at Gallaudet College, would it imply to mean that anyone, i.e., a foreign language or mathematics professor, can become a member of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf "while the opportunity is available" and can then be certified as a professional rehabilitation worker with the adult deaf? If so, it is very unprofessional, indeed! Besides, the letter states that everyone who is "in any way connected with the Adult Deaf, whether through **voluntary** or **employed** (underscoring original) service" can become a member of this organization. What is meant by the term "voluntary or employed service"?

I believe that the Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf, as it is, or if it intends to accept only "rehabilitation workers," will become a very small, weak group. Psychiatrists, psychologists, rehabilitation, guidance, and



vocational counselors, social workers, priests and sociologists working with the deaf have many professional problems (testing, counseling or psychotherapy, psychological and sociological aspects of deafness, occupational choice, communication disorders, etc.) in common, the ones certainly not similar to those of the teachers of the deaf. Not all of these professionals are "rehabilitation workers." These professionals would make up a much stronger group. But I believe that some of these professional groups will object to the word "rehabilitation" as it is used exclusively by rehabilitation counselors. This means NOT that the term "rehabilitation" is unacceptable to other workers but that the organization should be so liberal enough to include other "non-rehabilitation" workers for the deaf.

As I was trained as a rehabilitation counselor (I have a professional diploma in counseling) and am now a sociologist,

I know that the problems encountered by rehabilitation counselors working with the deaf are in general similar to the ones of other professional workers. These professional groups work not only in rehabilitation settings but **also** in mental hospitals, schools, welfare agencies, etc. Therefore, the name of the organization "Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf" would be inappropriate. "Registry of Professional Workers for the Deaf" would perhaps be better; this organization could include all professional workers engaged in psychological and social services for the deaf. (Rehabilitation service is in fact a psychological service.)

I hope these suggestions will be considered by the officers or members of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf.

Yerker Andersson  
Assistant Professor of Sociology  
Gallaudet College

## Film Fare

Newly appointed members of the professional staff of the Captioned Films for the Deaf program are Norbert H. Nathanson and Ross E. Stitt.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Nathanson is a former television writer, director, art director and producer. He has also served on the faculty of New York University. Prior to his appointment to the CFD staff, Mr. Nathanson was with the Division of Educational Communications, New York State Education Department, where he was responsible for developing educational television facilities and programming on a statewide basis. Mr. Nathanson's main responsibility with the Captioned Films program will be the development of new instructional materials for the deaf which will utilize all new media.

Mr. Stitt joins the staff as a training specialist and will be responsible for the development of teacher-training programs. A public relations expert and audiovisual education specialist, Mr. Stitt has served as a classroom teacher, as Director of Public Relations and as Director of Audiovisual Education in the public school systems of LeRoy, N. Y., and New Castle, Del. Prior to joining the CFD staff he was director of the audiovisual center at East Tennessee State University.

**DAMAGE! DAMAGE! DAMAGE!** Unfortunately, film damage is becoming a very serious problem. More and more users of captioned films are being disappointed because the film they had hoped to show was carelessly handled by the prior user. Such carelessness makes it necessary to pull a film out of circulation for many months as it requires time and money to either repair or replace damaged prints. Cost of replacement may run as high as \$350-\$400 per print. **MANY FILMS BEING DAMAGED ARE BEING SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME!** To date regulations requiring users to pay for film damage have not been enforced, **BUT REPEATERS CAN BE EXPECTED TO RECEIVE NOTICES REQUIRING PAYMENT IF THE CURRENT RATE OF DAMAGE CONTINUES.**

New titles released over the past few months are as follows:

SCARAMOUCHE, PIT AND THE PENDULUM, CAPTAIN SINBAD, FOLLOW THE SUN, BOB MATHIAS STORY, CHARRADE, SEND ME NO FLOWERS, THE BIRDS, CAPTAIN NEWMAN, M. D., WEEKEND WITH FATHER, STRANGE BEDFELLOWS, THE SERGEANT WAS A LADY, BOY TEN FEET TALL, SEVEN DAYS IN MAY, SHANE, PAPA'S DELICATE CONDITION, BECKET, VALLEY OF THE DRAGONS, STALAG 17, WHITE FANG, JASON AND THE ARGONAUTS, BARABBAS, SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS, PINOCCHIO.



**ECUMENICAL RETREAT PARTICIPANTS**—Taking part in a retreat held near Buckneystown, Md., October 21-23, were these leaders and communicants from churches in the Washington, D.C., area. Seated (left to right): Pastor Eugene McVicker (Lutheran), Pastor Thomas Goulder (Assemblies of God), Father Otto Berg (Episcopal), Father Aldo Petrini (Roman Catholic) and Professor Francis Higgins (Baptist).

### Washington, D.C., Churches Hold Ecumenical Retreat

An unusual event was held the week end of October 21-23 at Claggett Diocesan Center near Buckneystown, Md. It was known as an ecumenical retreat, and six different church denominations of the deaf in the Washington, D.C., area were represented.

The first three talks were given by Father Aldo Petrini, pastor of Holy Name Church in Washington and chaplain to Roman Catholic students at Gallaudet College. His talks were interpreted in language of signs by the Rev. Thomas Goulder, an Assemblies of God chaplain. The fourth talk was given by Lutheran

Pastor Eugene McVicker, associate professor of religion at Gallaudet College.

Services of common worship were arranged by Mr. Francis Higgins, associate professor of chemistry at Gallaudet and leader of the congregation of the deaf at Calvary Baptist Church in Washington. The United Church of Christ was also represented.

This retreat was planned by the Rev. Otto B. Berg, missionary to the deaf in the Episcopal Diocese of Washington. So enthusiastic were the participants that they want to make the retreat an annual affair, with each church group acting as sponsor in turn. They also decided to try to form a council of churches of the deaf in the Washington area.

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